



2007-08  
ACCOUNTABILITY REPORT

Annual Progress Toward Meeting Kentucky's Postsecondary Education Goals



## About the Council

The Council on Postsecondary Education is Kentucky's statewide postsecondary and adult education coordinating agency charged with leading the reform efforts envisioned by state policy leaders in the *Kentucky Postsecondary Education Improvement Act of 1997* and *The Adult Education Act of 2000*. Council members are appointed by the Governor and include 13 citizens, one faculty member, and one student; the Commissioner of Education is an ex-officio member.

The Council has multiple responsibilities to ensure a well-coordinated and efficient postsecondary and adult education system. Among its many responsibilities, the Council:

- develops and implements a strategic agenda for postsecondary and adult education that includes measures of educational attainment, effectiveness, and efficiency.
- produces and submits a biennial budget request for adequate public funding of postsecondary education.
- monitors and approves tuition rates and admission criteria at public postsecondary institutions.
- ensures the coordination and connectivity of technology among public institutions.
- collects and distributes comprehensive data about postsecondary education performance.

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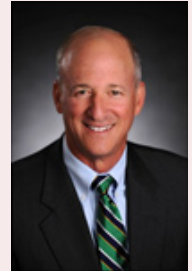
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# From the president

Dear Colleague,

As the “just arrived” president at CPE, I am pleased to present the results of Kentucky’s 2007-08 *Accountability Report*, an annual snapshot of the postsecondary system’s progress in preparing more Kentuckians for success in college and the 21st century workplace. This report examines performance on 26 key indicators, including such measures as enrollment, degree production, transfer, and graduation rates.



On the whole, Kentucky’s efforts to increase the number of people with a college degree are paying off. Since implementing the postsecondary reform agenda in 1997, students are scoring higher on ACT, AP, and GED examinations, more are enrolling in college, fewer need developmental (remedial) education, and more are completing degrees and credentials. Colleges and universities have significantly expanded their research and development capacity and consistently produce graduates who perform well on professional licensure examinations.

This year’s report does include a number of areas where the system is losing ground. An economic downturn of severe proportions is taking a toll on college costs. Tuition and fees are rising, state appropriations are declining, and students are borrowing more to finance their education. This is a serious concern in a state where so many families live in poverty, and wage growth is stagnant.

The goal of this report is to provide clear, objective data to policymakers. Our intention is to highlight success and to shine a light on areas where improvement is needed. In the years ahead, I hope we can refine some of our indicators, add focus to some additional areas of interest, and use this data to help our campuses achieve even greater success in meeting the needs of our students and our Commonwealth.

I welcome your comments and suggestions as we strive to improve Kentucky’s standard of living and quality of life through higher education.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Robert L. King".

Robert L. King, President

## Six Goals of House Bill 1

1. A seamless, integrated system of postsecondary education strategically planned and adequately funded to enhance economic development and quality of life.
2. A major comprehensive research institution ranked nationally in the top 20 public universities at the University of Kentucky.
3. A premier, nationally recognized metropolitan research university at the University of Louisville.
4. Regional universities, with at least one nationally recognized program of distinction or applied research program, working cooperatively with other institutions to assure statewide access to bachelor’s and master’s degrees of a quality at or above the national average.
5. A comprehensive community and technical college system with a mission that assures, in conjunction with other institutions, access throughout the Commonwealth to a two-year course of general studies designed for transfer to a bachelor’s degree program, the training to develop a workforce with the skills to meet the needs of industry, and remedial and continuing education to improve the employability of citizens.
6. An efficient, responsive, and coordinated system of providers that delivers educational services to all adult citizens in quantities and of a quality that is comparable to the national average or above and significantly elevates the level of education of the adults of the Commonwealth.

# Executive summary

The Council on Postsecondary Education is directed by statute to provide the Governor, General Assembly, Legislative Research Commission, and Strategic Committee on Postsecondary Education (SCOPE) an annual accountability report. The purpose of this report is to document statewide and institutional progress in advancing the mandates of the *Kentucky Postsecondary Education Improvement Act of 1997* (HB 1).

The report revolves around the five broad policy issues (the five questions) that organize the Public Agenda, the system's strategic plan for 2005-2010. Under each question, the Council has adopted performance measures (key indicators) that track progress on two levels—the statewide level and the institutional level by sector (KCTCS, research universities, comprehensive universities, and independent institutions). State-level indicators present “big picture” outcomes and enable Kentucky to compare its performance to other states. Institutional indicators reflect the divergent missions of the different types of institutions as set forth in HB 1.

The Commonwealth continued to make progress in many areas in 2007-08, improving on 16 of 26 indicators, declining on six, and holding steady on four. Each indicator has been assigned an arrow based on progress made since the last *Accountability Report*. Up arrows indicate improvement over the previous year's performance, down arrows indicate a decline, and horizontal arrows indicate no change. This year's report also examines the status of 2007-08 key indicator goals, comparing performance targets against actual performance and assisting the Council and Kentucky's colleges and universities in pinpointing areas where improvement is needed.

The key findings of this report are:

## **Question 1: Are more Kentuckians ready for postsecondary education?**

**Statewide initiatives to improve student success on AP, ACT, and GED exams are producing results, as Kentucky's performance continues to steadily rise. Developmental education, though improving, will receive increased scrutiny as postsecondary institutions prepare for the higher minimum**

**college admission requirements going into effect fall 2010.**

## **Question 2: Is Kentucky postsecondary education affordable for its citizens?**

**A decade of double-digit tuition increases and stagnant wage growth has eroded college affordability, particularly for low- to middle-income families. Average loan debt has increased sharply and now exceeds national and SREB averages. However, Kentucky leads the nation in its investment in need-based aid.**

## **Question 3: Do more Kentuckians have certificates and degrees?**

**Enrollment growth at public universities is beginning to slow; most of the enrollment growth is occurring in KCTCS certificate and diploma programs. Degree production is steadily improving, but more progress is needed to increase transfers and improve graduation rates.**

## **Question 4: Are college graduates prepared for life and work in Kentucky?**

**Kentucky's college graduates consistently exceed national pass rates on licensure examinations, but undergraduate student engagement in campus and civic life needs improvement.**















## **Question 5: Are Kentucky's people, communities, and economy benefiting?**













**Kentucky continues to expand its research and development capacity and is bolstering economic development through workforce training. Further improvement is needed to increase business start-ups and produce more bachelor's degrees in priority areas (e.g., science, technology, engineering, and mathematics).**

For more information on related statewide and institutional initiatives, visit the Council's accountability Web site: <http://cpe.ky.gov/planning/statusreports>. For the most up-to-date information on state-level and institutional measures, visit the CPE Data Portal at <http://cpe.ky.gov/info>.



# 2007-08 key indicator results

Key Indicator		Status	2007-08 Goal Attainment
<b>Question 1: Are more Kentuckians ready for postsecondary education?</b>			
Average ACT score		<b>Making progress:</b> Kentucky's average ACT score in 2008 was 20.9, up from 20.7 in 2007.	Goal setting delayed due to mandatory ACT testing policy implementation.
Advanced Placement		<b>Making progress:</b> The number of passing scores on AP subject tests per 1,000 juniors and seniors was 110 in 2008, up from 96 in 2006.	Did not achieve performance goal of 131.
Developmental education		<b>Making progress:</b> 34% of college freshmen who graduated high school in 2006 required developmental education in math, 27% in English, and 22% in reading, compared to 35%, 29%, and 22% for college freshmen who graduated from high school in 2004.	Goal setting has been delayed due to mandatory placement policy implementation.
GED® attainment		<b>Making progress:</b> In 2008, 10,307 adults earned a GED diploma, up from 9,282 in 2007.	Did not achieve performance goal of 10,631.
Teacher quality index	NA	<b>Under revision:</b> This indicator, developed by the Education Professional Standards Board, is under revision.	Goal setting has been delayed for this indicator.
<b>Question 2: Is Kentucky postsecondary education affordable for its citizens?</b>			
Affordability of college for all families		<b>Losing ground:</b> In 2008, Kentucky families needed 21% of annual income to pay for one year at KCTCS, 28% for a year at a public university, and 41% for a year at an independent institution, up from 19%, 19%, and 30% in 2000, the new baseline year.	2008 goals are no longer applicable due to changes in how <i>Measuring Up</i> calculates this indicator.
Affordability of college for low-income families		<b>Losing ground:</b> In 2008, Kentucky's poorest families needed 31% of annual income to pay one year of tuition at KCTCS, up from 24% in 2006.	Did not achieve performance goal of 23%.
State investment in need-based financial aid		<b>Making progress:</b> In 2008, state investment in need-based financial aid was 48% of federal Pell grant funding, up from 42% in 2006.	Exceeded performance goal of 42%.
Average student loan debt		<b>Losing ground:</b> In 2008, undergraduate students borrowed an average of \$4,841 for a year of college, up from \$3,210 in 2006.	Did not achieve performance goal of \$3,210.
Institutional affordability	NA	<b>To be determined:</b> An indicator is under consideration by the Key Indicator Advisory Group.	Goal setting has been delayed for this indicator.
<b>Question 3: Do more Kentuckians have certificates and degrees?</b>			
Ninth-graders' chance for college by age 19		<b>Making progress:</b> In 2008, the chance of a ninth-grader entering college by age 19 was 44%, up from 38% in 2004.	Exceeded performance goal of 39%.
College-going rate of GED® graduates		<b>Making progress:</b> The college-going rate of GED graduates rose from 19% in 2006-07 to 21% in 2007-08.	Did not achieve performance goal of 24%.
Undergraduate enrollment		<b>Making progress:</b> In fall 2007, undergraduate enrollment reached 212,916, up from 205,153 in 2006.	Did not achieve performance goal of 215,797.
Graduate and professional enrollment		<b>Making progress:</b> In fall 2007, graduate and professional enrollment was 27,664, up from 27,182 in 2006.	Did not achieve performance goal of 29,383.
Degrees and credentials awarded statewide		<b>Making progress:</b> 52,031 degrees/credentials were awarded statewide in 2007-08, up from 49,698 in 2006-07. Total bachelor's degrees and above awarded increased to 27,841.	Total degree/credentials goal not set; did not achieve goal of 27,925 bachelor's degrees and above.
Degrees and credentials awarded by institution		<b>Making progress:</b> 5 of 8 public universities increased total degrees awarded from 2006-07, as did AIKCU and KCTCS.	5 of 8 public universities achieved their bachelor's degree goals; KCTCS met its certificate goal.

Key Indicator	Status	2007-08 Goal Attainment
<b>Question 3: Do more Kentuckians have certificates and degrees?</b>		
Minority degrees and credentials awarded statewide	 <b>Making progress:</b> 4,670 degrees and credentials were awarded to racial-ethnic minorities in 2007-08, up from 4,427 in 2006-07. Total minority bachelor's degrees and above increased to 2,361.	Total minority degree goal not established; achieved state goal of 2,251 minority bachelor's degrees or above.
Minority degrees and credentials awarded by institution	 <b>Losing ground:</b> 3 of 8 public universities increased total degrees awarded to racial-ethnic minorities from 2006-07, as did AIKCU and KCTCS.	2 of 8 public universities achieved their minority bachelor's degree goals; KCTCS achieved minority associate and certificate goals.
Transfers from KCTCS to four-year institutions	 <b>Losing ground:</b> 4,278 KCTCS students transferred to Kentucky four-year institutions in 2007-08, down from 4,486 in 2006-07.	Did not achieve performance goal of 4,710.
6-year graduation rate and KCTCS 3-year persistence rate	 <b>Holding steady:</b> In 2006-07, 5 institutions improved, 3 declined, and AIKCU and KCTCS were essentially unchanged.	2007-08 results available next year.
<b>Question 4: Are college graduates prepared for life and work in Kentucky?</b>		
Licensure examination pass rates	 <b>Holding steady:</b> On the 11 licensure exams tracked by the Council in 2008, 1 pass rate increased, 3 decreased, 4 remained unchanged, and 3 were not available.	Achieved goal of exceeding national pass rates.
Student engagement in undergraduate learning	 <b>Holding steady:</b> 2007 survey results did not fluctuate widely from 2005. Next update is 2009.	4 of 8 institutions met at least half of their 2007 goals.
Civic participation of undergraduate students	 <b>Holding steady:</b> 2007 survey results did not fluctuate widely from 2005. Next update is 2009.	4 of 8 institutions met at least half of their 2007 goals.
College-level assessments	NA <b>To be determined:</b> The Council has convened an assessment work group to select tools for this measure.	Goal setting delayed pending implementation.
<b>Question 5: Are Kentucky's people, communities, and economy benefiting?</b>		
Extramural research and development expenditures	 <b>Making progress:</b> R&D expenditures per capita increased from \$78 to \$82 in 2006. 6 of 8 public institutions increased R&D expenditures from last year; institutional R&D expenditures totaled \$344,389,000 in 2006, up from \$324,422,000 in 2005.	R&D per capita must increase to \$90 next year to achieve 2007 goal; total institutional R&D goal for 2007 is \$383,793,000.
Kentucky college graduates still in the state 5 years later	 <b>Making progress:</b> 86% of 2001 Kentucky graduates were still in the state 5 years later, compared to 73% of 1996 graduates.	Exceeded performance goal of 75%.
STEM degrees & credentials	 <b>Making progress:</b> Total STEM degrees and credentials increased from 16,500 to 17,431 in 2007-08.	Did not achieve performance goal of 18,200 STEM degrees.
Workforce training	 <b>Making progress:</b> KCTCS increased total workforce trainings to 243,703 in 2007-08, up from 228,302 in 2006-07.	Achieved performance goal of 225,000.
Business start-ups	 <b>Losing ground:</b> Business start-ups fell from 11 in 2007 to 6 in 2008 at UK and remained unchanged at 3 for UofL.	Goal setting has been delayed for this indicator.
Faculty/staff involvement on boards, commissions, and committees and number of engagement partnerships	NA <b>Under review:</b> The Council collected baseline data in 2007 through a reporting system called Digital Measures, but these data are not reported due to various anomalies. The Council will work with institutions to collect uniform data next year.	Goal setting delayed until baseline data is established.

# Are more Kentuckians ready for postsecondary education?



## Average ACT score

Status: Making progress

### Highlights

- Kentucky's average composite score in 2008 was slightly higher than the previous year, up from 20.7 to 20.9, while the U.S. average fell from 21.2 to 21.1.
- In 2008, 31,728 high school students took the ACT in Kentucky, 799 more than in 2007.
- While 65% of Kentucky examinees report taking the ACT core curriculum recommended for college readiness, only 19% met all four ACT college readiness benchmark scores, compared to 22% nationally.
- There is a large disparity in ACT scores by race. The average composite score for white students was 21.2, compared to 17.3 for African American students and 19.9 for Hispanic students.
- In Kentucky, 84% of examinees were white, 8% were African American, 1% were Hispanic, 1% were Asian/Pacific Islander, and 6% gave no response.

### What's ahead

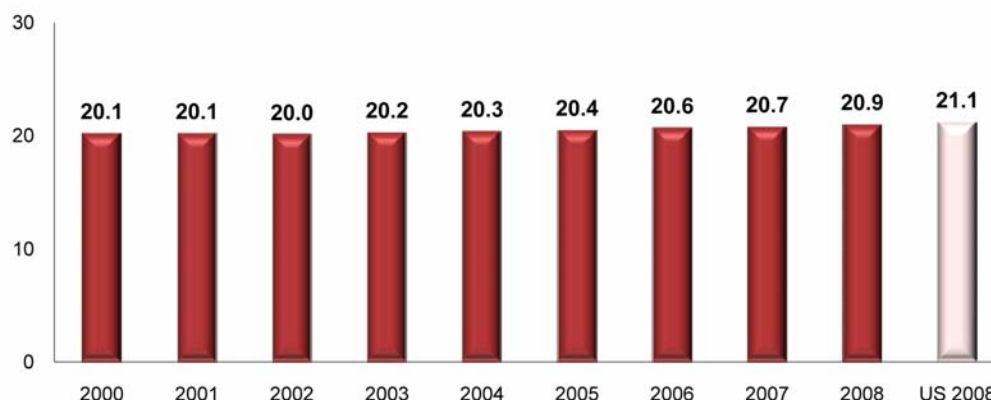
In 2009, Kentucky's score is expected to drop as the first class to participate in mandatory ACT testing graduates. A statewide goal will be determined at that time.

### About this measure

The ACT is a standardized exam that predicts a student's readiness for college-level work in four subjects—English, math, reading, and science. ACT scores are used to determine eligibility for college admission and academic scholarships and can determine placement in developmental education. This key indicator is updated annually by ACT, Inc., and represents the average composite score of high school seniors (public, private, and home-schooled) who took the test their sophomore, junior, or senior year. The highest score possible is 36.

In 2008, all juniors in Kentucky took the ACT as directed by Senate Bill 130, which requires public high schools to administer ACT's Explore test in the 8th grade, Plan test in the 10th grade, and the ACT in the 11th grade. The average composite score of the nearly 43,000 junior examinees was 18.3. Only a small percentage of juniors met ACT's college readiness benchmarks: 46% scored 18 or higher in English, 20% scored 22 or higher in math, 33% scored 21 or higher in reading, and 15% scored 24 or higher in science. The results suggest a more rigorous curriculum is needed, especially in math and science.

Figure 1.1 Average ACT composite score of Kentucky graduating seniors



Source: American College Testing, Inc.



# Are more Kentuckians ready for postsecondary education?



## Advanced Placement

Status: Making progress

### Highlights

- More Kentucky students are taking AP exams and scoring well enough to earn college credit. Kentucky's performance on this indicator has improved 15% since 2006.
- Though improving, Kentucky fell short of its goal to equal the SREB 2006 average of 131 in 2008.
- In 2007, there were 13,246 AP examinees in Kentucky, a 14% increase over the previous year. These examinees took 20,787 subject tests, and 9,913 of these received scores of 3 or higher.
- In Kentucky, 11,395 test-takers were white, 555 were Asian/Pacific Islander, 551 were African American, and 228 were Hispanic.
- In 2005, the National Governor's Association awarded grants of \$500,000 to Kentucky and five other states to improve AP performance. Kentucky uses the award for teacher professional development, AP expansion, and test fee waivers for low-income students.

### About this measure

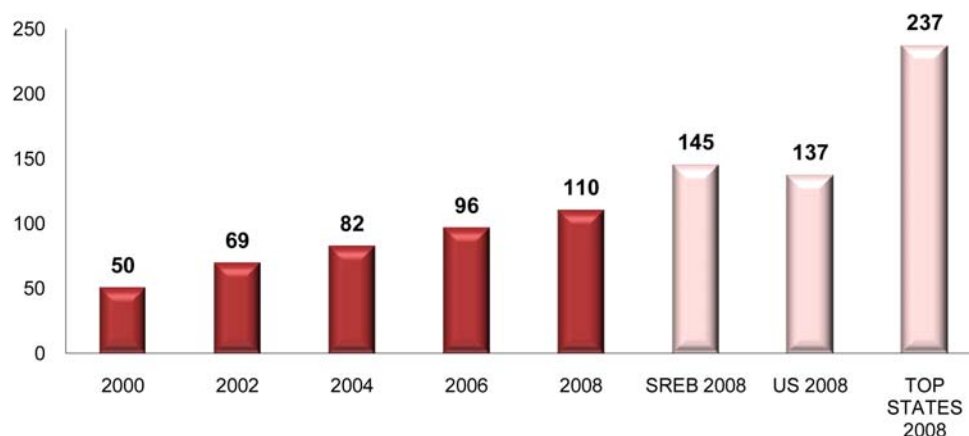
Advanced Placement (AP) exams, administered by the College Board, offer a standardized measure of high school students' ability to successfully complete college-level work. Currently, AP courses are offered in 34 subjects, including biology, chemistry, physics, statistics, English literature, and U.S. history. Kentucky's public colleges and universities award credit for a score of 3 or higher on a 5-point scale.

This indicator is derived from *Measuring Up: The State Report Card on Higher Education*, which is updated every other year (the next update is 2010). The measure represents a ratio where the numerator is the number of AP subject tests taken by juniors and seniors with scores of 3 and above (in 2007) and the denominator is the total number of juniors and seniors in Kentucky (in 2006-07). The indicator focuses attention on the need for greater access to and success in AP courses.

### What's ahead

A new statewide goal will be established for 2009 and presented to the Council for approval later this year.

**Figure 1.2 High school students scoring 3 or higher on Advanced Placement exams per 1,000 juniors and seniors**



Source: The College Board, as reported in *Measuring Up 2008: The State Report Card on Higher Education*

# Are more Kentuckians ready for postsecondary education?



## Developmental education

Status: Making progress

### Highlights

- Kentucky has been making progress on this indicator since 2002. Overall, 45% of college freshmen who graduated from a Kentucky high school in 2006 needed remediation in one or more subjects.
- Just over a third required developmental education in math, a larger percentage than in any other subject.
- Since the last report, gains were made in math and English, but reading performance was flat.

### What's ahead

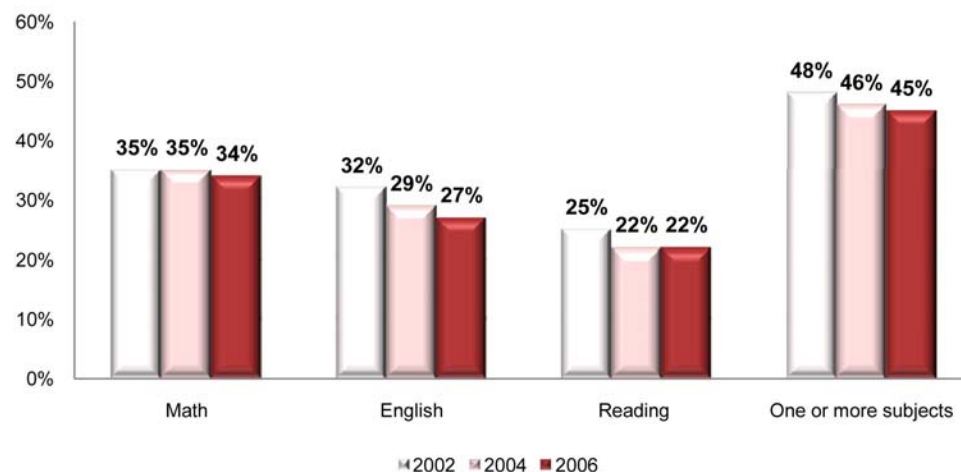
A new policy soon will be implemented that raises the minimum ACT score needed for placement in a credit-bearing course to 18 or higher in English, 19 or higher in math, and 21 or higher in reading. Institutions are working to develop common placement tests across the system for students falling below these benchmarks. Goal setting for this indicator has been delayed to better determine the effect of this new policy.

### About this measure

Currently, Kentucky high school graduates entering public, in-state universities with ACT subject scores of 17 or below in math, English, or reading are placed in developmental education courses unless they pass campus placement exams. While necessary for many students' success in college, developmental education coursework is not credit-bearing, which can lengthen time-to-degree. This indicator focuses on high school graduates' preparation for college and tracks whether students have the foundational skills they need to persist to a college degree.

The most recent data available reflects 2006 Kentucky high school graduates who had entered college by 2008. The indicator will be updated next in fall 2010.

**Figure 1.3 Percent of recent Kentucky high school graduates requiring remediation in college**



Source: CPE Comprehensive Database

# Are more Kentuckians ready for postsecondary education?



## GED® attainment

Status: Making progress

### Highlights

- GED graduates increased 11% over last year, from 9,282 in 2007 to 10,307 in 2008, the largest annual increase since 2001.
- Nevertheless, 2008 GED graduates fell slightly short of the goal of 10,631.
- GED graduates in Kentucky and the nation declined sharply in 2003, in part due to perceptions about the difficulty of the new test, but are now beginning to rebound.

### What's ahead

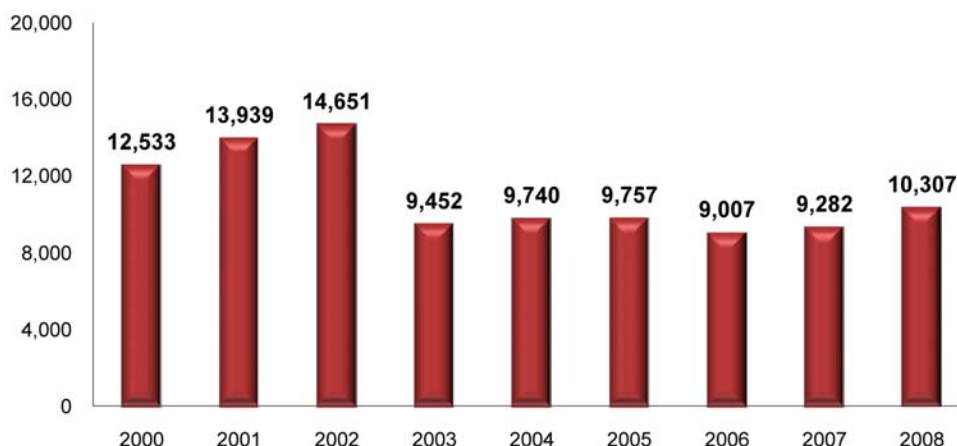
Kentucky Adult Education has set a goal of 11,256 GED graduates in 2009-10. A new framework for adult education was implemented in fiscal year 2007-08 that emphasizes quality student outcomes over enrollment, provides more flexibility in the delivery of instructional services, and includes efforts to increase GED scores. Kentucky Adult Education is exploring GED curriculum options that will more closely align with postsecondary education. A new student performance funding model will reward local programs for GED attainment.

### About this measure

The General Educational Development (GED®) exam offers individuals who have not completed high school a chance to obtain an equivalent credential and pursue postsecondary education. The GED Tests include five content areas—reading, writing, social studies, science, and mathematics. The GED Tests reflect high school curriculum standards developed at the national and jurisdictional levels.

Nearly 20% of Kentucky's working-age, adult population has not finished high school, a barrier to the state's ability to keep pace with the global economy. This indicator monitors a critical objective of Kentucky Adult Education, a unit of the Council, and focuses attention on the need to re-engage working-age adults into the state's educational pipeline.

Figure 1.4 Number of GED® graduates in Kentucky



Source: GED Testing Service, and Kentucky Adult Education

# Is Kentucky postsecondary education affordable for its citizens?



## Affordability of college for all families

**Status: Losing ground**

### Highlights

- Since 2000, the percentage of income needed by the average Kentucky family to pay for one year of college has increased 2 percentage points at public two-year institutions, 9 percentage points at public four-year institutions, and 11 percentage points at independent institutions.
- The percentage of income needed to pay for one year at a public university in Kentucky is now equal to the national average and above the SREB average.
- According to Measuring Up 2008, the 40% of Kentuckians with the lowest incomes (a median family income of \$15,093) pay an average of \$3,465 for KCTCS institutions, \$5,954 for public universities, and \$8,099 for independent institutions. These figures represent annual net cost (tuition, room and board minus financial aid received).

### What's ahead

Declining state revenues and rising costs are eroding college affordability, as tuition goes up to offset budget shortfalls. Kentucky will strive to contain costs and increase federal, state, and institutional financial aid.

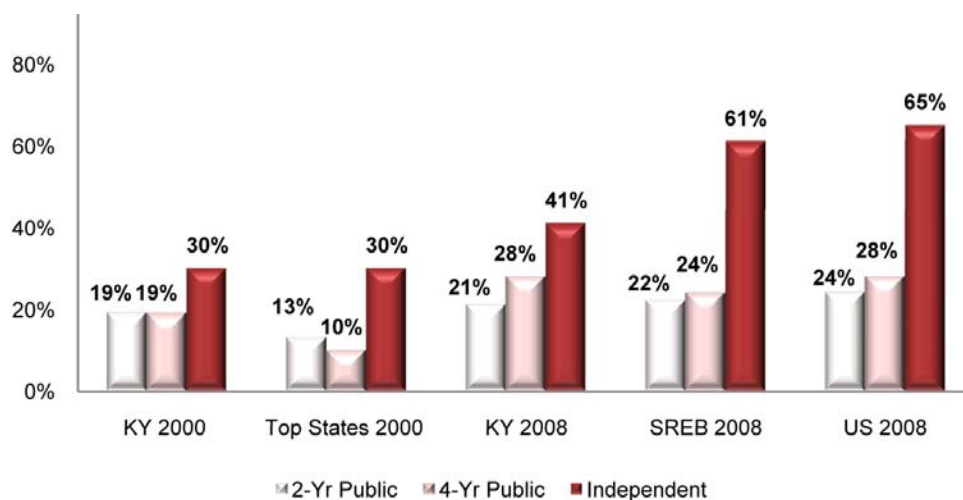
### About this measure

Most students do not pay the full cost to attend college (tuition, room and board, books, transportation, and other indirect costs); thus, it is difficult to assess affordability based on tuition alone. This indicator, developed by *Measuring Up: The National Report Card on Higher Education*, provides a reasonable estimate of college affordability by examining the share of income needed to pay for college by the average family in Kentucky.

The indicator looks at "net cost," which is average tuition, fees, room and board minus financial aid for full-time students at each institution type (public two-year, public four-year, and independent). The lower the percentage, the better the performance.

*Measuring Up 2008* made several technical adjustments in the data used to determine performance on this indicator. As a result, past results are no longer comparable and are not displayed. *Measuring Up* will be updated next in 2010.

**Figure 2.1 Percent of income needed to cover annual net cost of college in Kentucky**



Source: *Measuring Up 2008: The State Report Card on Higher Education*

# Is Kentucky postsecondary education affordable for its citizens?



## Affordability of college for low-income families

**Status: Losing ground**

### Highlights

- The lowest income families in Kentucky would need to devote nearly a third of their incomes (31%) to pay for tuition at the lowest-priced college in the state (KCTCS). This is up 7 percentage points from 2006 and 17 percentage points from 2000.
- The 2008 result for this indicator is well above the 2007-08 goal of 23%.
- On average, community and technical college tuition is now less affordable for low-income families in Kentucky than it is for similar families in SREB states and the nation.

### What's ahead

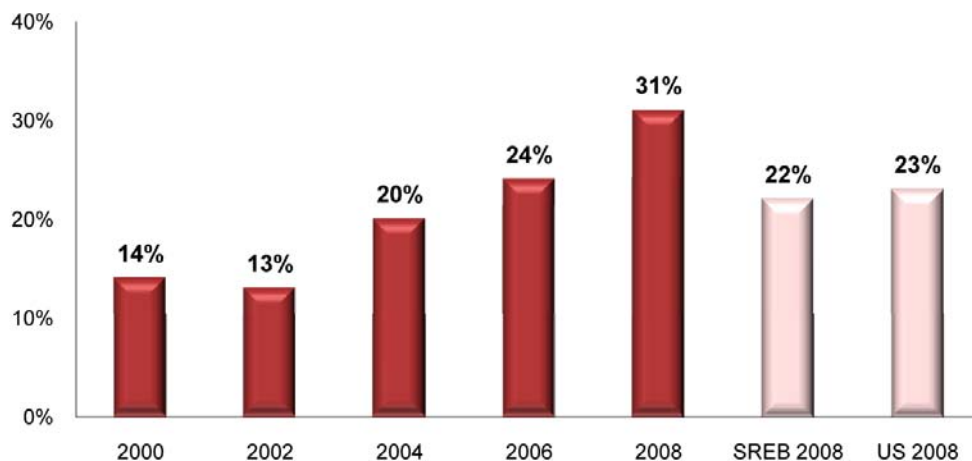
After several consecutive years of tuition increases and rising costs, Kentucky will strive to reverse this trend for its most vulnerable population by focusing on cost containment strategies and increasing federal, state, and institutional financial aid.

### About this measure

This indicator, developed by *Measuring Up*, monitors college affordability for families that are least able to pay. This indicator takes the median family income of the lowest income quintile in Kentucky (\$13,204) and determines what percent is needed to pay the average tuition at the lowest priced institution in the state (KCTCS). The lower the percentage, the better the performance.

Maintaining low-cost options for college is an important strategy for increasing access to postsecondary education. Aggressively increasing first-time enrollments and transfers at KCTCS is a key strategy for raising Kentucky's educational attainment to the national average by 2020.

**Figure 2.2 Percent of income needed for low-income families to cover tuition at the state's lowest-priced institution**



Source: *Measuring Up 2008: The State Report Card on Higher Education*



# Is Kentucky postsecondary education affordable for its citizens?



## State investment in need-based financial aid

**Status:** Making progress

### Highlights

- Kentucky has consistently increased need-based aid as a percentage of federal Pell grant spending, up from 33% in 2000 to 48% in 2008.
- In 2008, Kentucky was 16 percentage points higher than the average of SREB states and 10 percentage points higher than the national average.
- Despite strong performance on this indicator, rising college costs are outpacing increases in financial aid and compromising affordability for the neediest families.

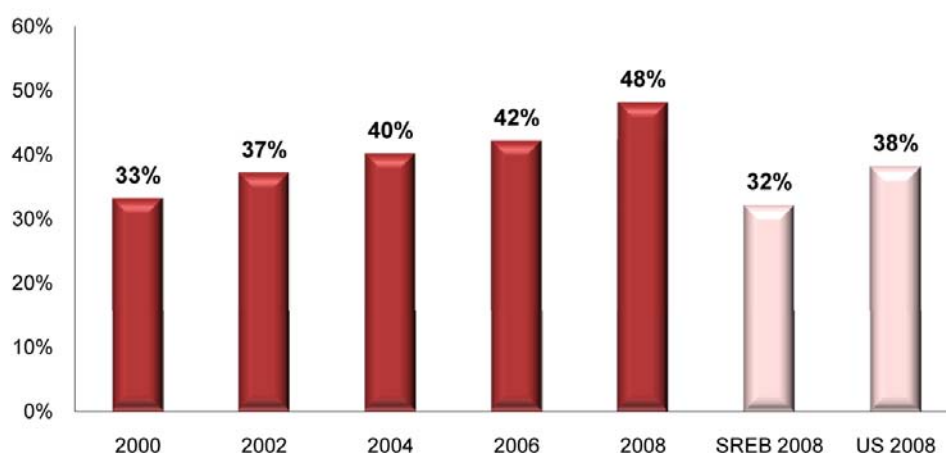
### What's ahead

The state will conduct a comprehensive study of state financial aid programs, both need-based and merit-based, to determine if they are meeting their stated objectives.

### About this measure

This indicator, developed by *Measuring Up*, gauges Kentucky's commitment to providing financial aid for low-income students as compared to the federal contribution. Because the expected family contribution and amount of unmet need of each student cannot be measured precisely, this indicator is a proxy for how well the state targets aid to families with the greatest need and how much aid is available. The higher the percentage, the better the performance. *Measuring Up* will be updated next in 2010.

**Figure 2.3 State investment in need-based financial aid**



Source: *Measuring Up 2008: The State Report Card on Higher Education*

# Is Kentucky postsecondary education affordable for its citizens?



## Average student loan debt

Status: Losing ground

### Highlights

- In 2008, undergraduate students in Kentucky borrowed an average of \$4,841 in federal loans per year, up sharply from \$3,210 in 2006.
- Kentucky did not achieve its 2008 performance goal of \$3,210 for this indicator.
- Kentucky students on average now borrow more than college students in SREB states and the nation, a problem given Kentucky's low median family income.
- According to a 2008 report from the Project on Student Debt, the average total debt in Kentucky for the graduating class of 2007 was nearly \$17,000.

### What's ahead

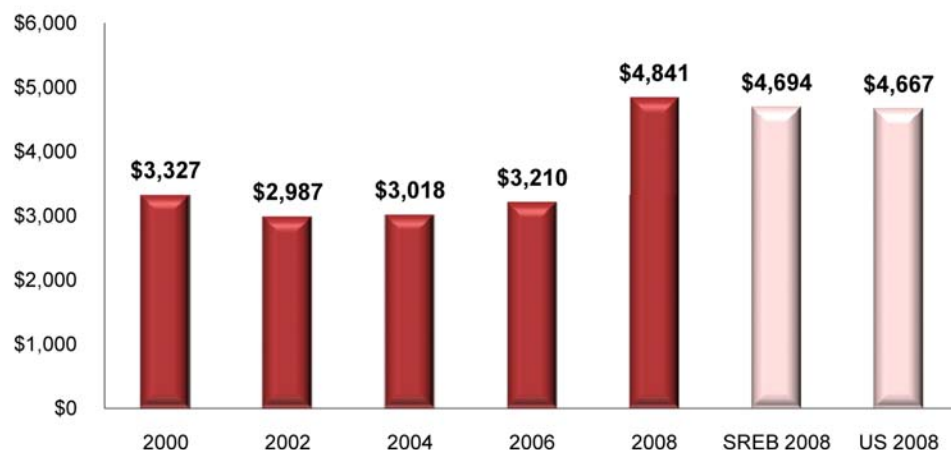
Despite rising college costs and declining state revenues, Kentucky will strive to reverse increases in student loan debt by increasing work-study opportunities and need-based financial aid.

### About this measure

This indicator, developed by *Measuring Up*, monitors the average amount undergraduate students borrow each year from federal loan programs, which comprise more than 90% of all student loan funds. Rising debt is a sign that college is becoming less affordable for many families, one that, if left unchecked, could threaten the financial well-being of future generations of Kentuckians.

More students also are using private loans to pay for college, a trend that should be explored further to fully understand student debt levels.

Figure 2.4 Average student loan debt



Source: *Measuring Up 2008: The State Report Card on Higher Education*

# Do more Kentuckians have certificates and degrees?



## Ninth-graders' chance for college by age 19

Status: Making progress

### Highlights

- After holding steady at 38% for two consecutive years, Kentucky's performance increased to 44% in 2008, equal to the US average. The average of the top-performing states increased from 53% in 2006 to 57% in 2008.
- Kentucky exceeded its 2008 performance goal of 39% on this indicator.
- According to *Measuring Up 2008*, a Kentuckian's chance of enrolling in college by age 19 has increased by 28% since the early 1990s, compared with a nationwide increase of 8% during the same time period.
- Despite improvements, the proportion of students in Kentucky who graduate from high school within four years is small.

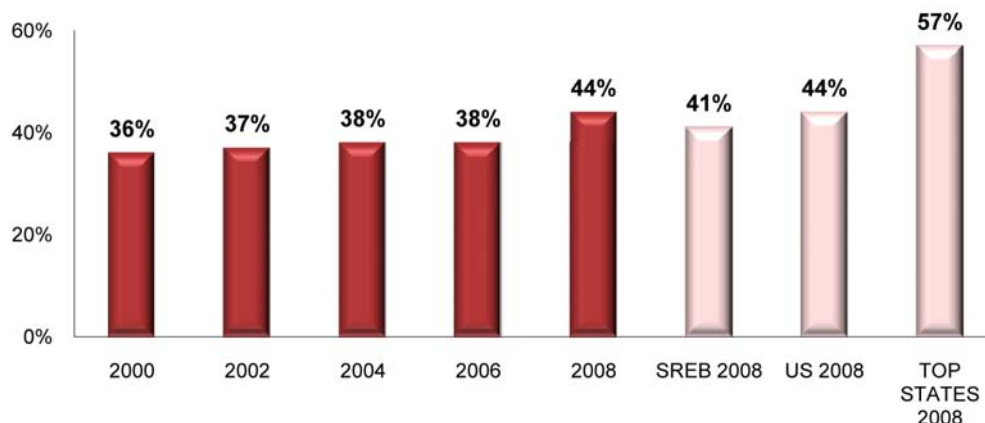
### About this measure

This indicator, developed by *Measuring Up*, reports the probability of a ninth-grader finishing high school within four years and continuing on to college by age 19. To calculate this measure, the high school completion rate is multiplied by the college continuation rate. This indicator focuses on the importance of helping more young people complete high school and successfully transition to college. *Measuring Up* will be updated next in 2010.

### What's ahead

Kentucky will continue to work with the Kentucky Department of Education, the Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority (KHEAA), the statewide P-16 Council, and GEAR UP Kentucky to make progress on this indicator.

Figure 3.1 Ninth-graders' chance for college by age 19



Source: *Measuring Up 2008: The State Report Card on Higher Education*

# Do more Kentuckians have certificates and degrees?



## College-going rate of GED® graduates

Status: Making progress

### Highlights

- The college-going rate of GED graduates rose from 19% in 2006-07 to 21% in 2007-08, a 2-point percentage increase.
- Though improving, the GED college-going rate was 3 percentage points shy of the 2007-08 goal of 24%.
- Of those who enrolled in college, 87% entered a two-year public (KCTCS) institution, 10% a four-year public university, and 3% an independent college or university.
- Although more men than women earn the GED diploma, 54% of GED graduates who transition to college are women.

### About this measure

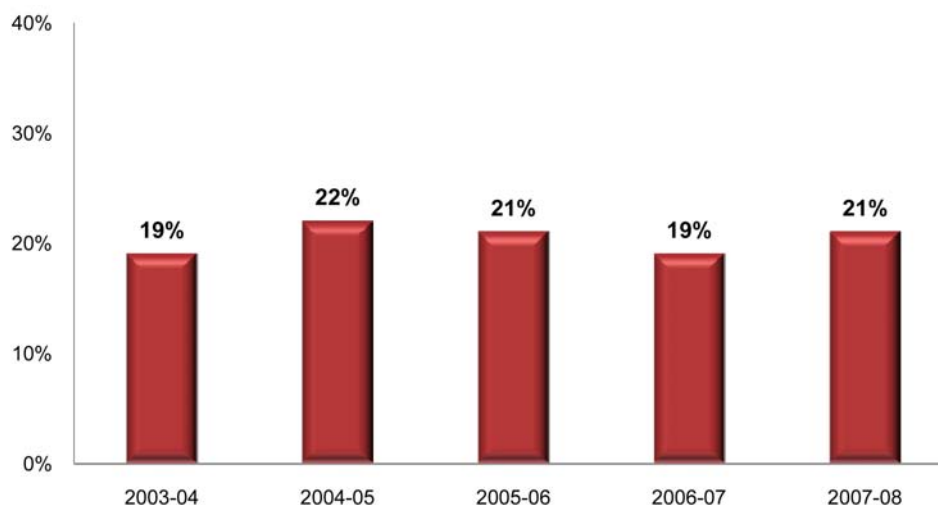
This indicator focuses attention on an important yet often overlooked population of potential college students—recent GED graduates. The GED college-going rate reflects the percentage of Kentucky's GED graduates who have enrolled in a Kentucky postsecondary institution within two years of receiving the credential.

Kentucky will not be able to achieve its educational attainment goals merely by increasing the college-going rate of recent high school graduates. We must reach out to more working-age adults and encourage them to enroll in postsecondary education and persist to degree completion.

### What's ahead

Kentucky Adult Education will strive to reach a goal of 26% by 2009-10. A new framework for adult education was implemented in 2007-08 that emphasizes quality student outcomes over enrollment and provides more flexibility in the delivery of instructional services. A new student performance funding model will provide local programs with opportunities to earn financial rewards for transitioning GED graduates to college.

Figure 3.2 College-going rate of GED® graduates



Source: CPE Comprehensive Database and Kentucky Adult Education

# QUESTION 3

## Do more Kentuckians have certificates and degrees?



### Undergraduate enrollment

Status: Making progress

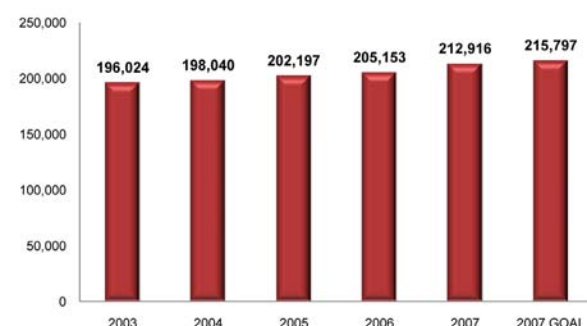
#### Highlights

- Undergraduate enrollment statewide was up 3.8% in fall 2007, mainly due to growth at KCTCS and independent institutions.
- Total undergraduate enrollment statewide fell 2,881 short of the 2007 goal of 215,797. Only UofL, WKU, and KCTCS achieved their 2007 enrollment goals.
- KCTCS 2007 fall enrollment increased 7.3% from 2006 and has increased 56.2% since 2000. Enrollment at independent institutions increased 5.6% from the previous year and 15.4% from 2000.
- Total undergraduate enrollment at public universities was up only 91 students from fall 2006, an 0.1% increase.
- Of the public universities, KSU and WKU had the largest enrollment increases from the previous fall, up 7.2% and 2.7%, respectively.
- Enrollment declined at MuSU and UK, down 2.9% and 2.6% from the previous fall, respectively.

#### What's ahead

Institutions and Council staff are currently negotiating performance goals for fall 2009, which will be presented to the Council for approval later this year.

Figure 3.3 Total undergraduate fall enrollment



Source: CPE Comprehensive Database

#### About this measure

This indicator tracks the number of full-time, part-time, degree-seeking, and nondegree-seeking undergraduate students enrolled in a public or independent college or university in Kentucky, including KCTCS, in the fall semester.

Figure 3.4 Undergraduate fall enrollment by institution

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007 Goal	1-Year Change	6-Year Change
EKU	12,909	13,023	13,053	13,567	13,837	13,942	13,623	13,659	14,250	0.3%	5.8%
KSU	2,129	2,165	2,107	2,138	2,183	2,228	2,341	2,510	2,526	7.2%	17.9%
MoSU	6,755	7,268	7,712	7,929	7,762	7,549	7,515	7,625	8,050	1.5%	12.9%
MuSU	7,492	7,776	8,088	8,385	8,371	8,585	8,607	8,361	8,758	-2.9%	11.6%
NKU	10,859	11,288	12,164	12,223	12,070	12,107	12,668	12,725	12,900	0.4%	17.2%
UK	16,899	17,284	17,878	18,190	18,492	18,732	19,328	18,830	19,500	-2.6%	11.4%
UofL	14,477	14,131	14,475	14,724	14,933	15,057	15,103	15,125	15,057	0.1%	4.5%
WKU	13,272	14,135	15,234	15,798	15,846	15,978	16,067	16,508	16,290	2.7%	24.4%
KCTCS	59,415	70,913	76,082	80,695	81,990	84,931	86,475	92,828	92,466	7.3%	56.2%
AIKCU	21,445	22,305	22,474	22,375	22,556	23,088	23,426	24,745	26,000	5.6%	15.4%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>165,652</b>	<b>180,288</b>	<b>189,267</b>	<b>196,024</b>	<b>198,040</b>	<b>202,197</b>	<b>205,153</b>	<b>212,916</b>	<b>215,797</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>28.5%</b>

Source: CPE Comprehensive Database



# Do more Kentuckians have certificates and degrees?



## Graduate and professional enrollment

Status: Making progress

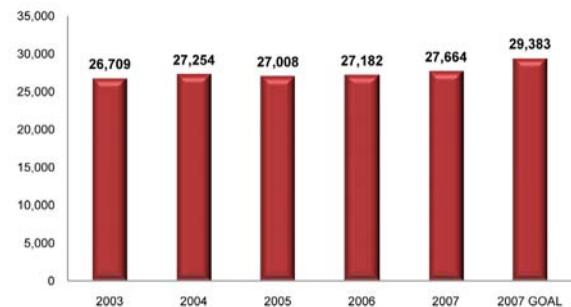
### Highlights

- Graduate and professional enrollment statewide in fall 2007 was up 1.8% or 482 from fall 2006, from 27,182 to 27,664.
- Total enrollment statewide fell 1,719 short of the 2007 goal of 29,383. Only KSU, MuSU, and WKU achieved their 2007 goals.
- Growth has been most dramatic in the independent sector, where fall graduate and professional enrollment increased 7% from the previous fall and 79.7% from 2000.
- Total graduate and professional enrollment at public universities increased 0.9% from fall 2006 and 14.4% since 2000.
- KSU had the largest annual graduate enrollment increase (17%), followed by AIKCU (7%) and WKU (6.2%).
- Graduate enrollment declined at MoSU, UofL, and UK, down 4.6%, 2.7%, and 0.1% from the previous fall, respectively.

### What's ahead

Institutions and Council staff are currently negotiating performance goals for fall 2009, which will be presented to the Council for approval later this year.

Figure 3.5 Total graduate and professional fall enrollment



Source: CPE Comprehensive Database

### About this measure

This indicator tracks the total number of full- and part-time students who are enrolled in graduate or professional degree programs in the fall semester (not including post-doctoral students or house staff). This measure provides another snapshot of Kentuckians' participation in postsecondary education and reflects the state's investment in the professional, scientific, academic, and managerial workforce.

Figure 3.6 Graduate and professional fall enrollment by institution

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007 Goal	1-Year Change	6-Year Change
EKU	1,748	1,890	2,195	2,384	2,346	2,277	2,140	2,180	2,675	1.9%	24.7%
KSU	125	149	146	168	152	158	159	186	162	17.0%	48.8%
MoSU	1,572	1,759	1,678	1,580	1,531	1,513	1,510	1,441	1,650	-4.6%	-8.3%
MuSU	1,649	1,872	1,832	1,715	1,757	1,689	1,697	1,795	1,772	5.8%	8.9%
NKU	1,242	1,260	1,579	1,722	1,851	1,918	1,970	2,082	2,200	5.7%	67.6%
UK	6,217	6,764	7,155	7,289	7,252	6,970	7,090	7,086	7,352	-0.1%	14.0%
UofL	5,627	5,573	5,958	6,101	6,103	5,996	6,005	5,841	6,101	-2.7%	3.8%
WKU	2,244	2,444	2,584	2,593	2,667	2,667	2,597	2,757	2,671	6.2%	22.9%
AIKCU	2,391	2,459	2,778	3,157	3,595	3,820	4,014	4,296	4,800	7.0%	79.7%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22,815</b>	<b>24,170</b>	<b>25,905</b>	<b>26,709</b>	<b>27,254</b>	<b>27,008</b>	<b>27,182</b>	<b>27,664</b>	<b>29,383</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>21.3%</b>

Source: CPE Comprehensive Database

# Do more Kentuckians have certificates and degrees?



## Degrees awarded statewide

**Status: Making progress**

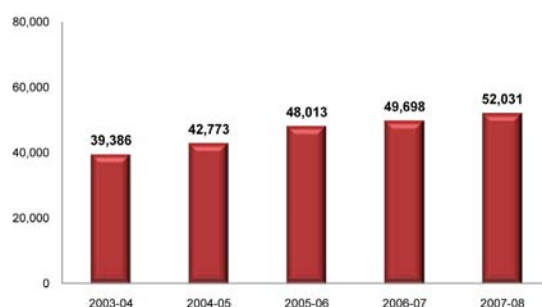
### Highlights

- Total degrees and other credentials awarded increased 4.7% over the previous year, from 49,698 in 2006-07 to 52,031 in 2007-08.
- Bachelor's degree production increased 3.2%, from 18,623 to 19,227.
- The public universities awarded 15,036 bachelor's degrees in 2007-08, exceeding the goal of 14,835.
- Kentucky fell just shy of its performance goal of 27,899 bachelor's degrees or higher in 2007-08, producing a total of 27,841
- Associate degree production was down 0.6%, from 7,834 in 2006-07 to 7,785 in 2007-08.

### What's ahead

Institutions and the Council are currently negotiating performance goals for 2009-10, which will be presented to the Council for approval later this year.

**Figure 3.7 Degrees and other credentials awarded statewide**



Source: CPE Comprehensive Database

### About this measure

Degrees awarded is perhaps the most important output measure for postsecondary education. The number of graduates produced each year has a direct effect on Kentucky's educational attainment level and is the driving force behind the state's ambitious goal to double the number of bachelor's degrees by the year 2020.

This indicator measures the total number of certificates, diplomas, and degrees awarded in an academic year (July 1 through June 30) by KCTCS and the public and independent sectors.

**Figure 3.8 Degrees and other credentials awarded statewide by level**

	AY00	AY01	AY02	AY03	AY04	AY05	AY06	AY07	AY08	1-Yr. Change
Certificate	165	1,977	3,843	4,055	5,915	7,915	11,831	12,317	14,159	15.0%
Diploma	-	1,609	1,608	1,705	2,226	2,310	2,130	2,301	2,246	-2.4%
Associate	4,933	5,078	5,567	6,205	6,841	7,139	7,508	7,834	7,785	-0.6%
Bachelor's	15,319	14,882	15,839	15,771	16,902	17,457	18,224	18,623	19,227	3.2%
Post-Bac Cert.	17	12	45	35	40	24	100	145	167	15.2%
Master's/Specialist	4,748	4,888	5,035	5,473	6,202	6,570	6,828	7,005	6,928	-1.1%
Post-Master's Cert.	0	0	0	0	10	18	20	47	14	-70.2%
Doctoral	355	284	336	347	387	423	476	513	535	4.3%
Professional	791	824	820	840	863	917	896	913	970	6.2%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26,328</b>	<b>29,554</b>	<b>33,093</b>	<b>34,431</b>	<b>39,386</b>	<b>42,773</b>	<b>48,013</b>	<b>49,698</b>	<b>52,031</b>	<b>4.7%</b>

Source: CPE Comprehensive Database

# Do more Kentuckians have certificates and degrees?



## Degrees awarded by institution

Status: Making progress

### Highlights

- Five public universities (EKU, MuSU, NKU, UK, and WKU) achieved their 2007-08 bachelor's degree goals, and four public universities (MuSU, NKU, UofL, and WKU) achieved their goals for bachelor's degrees and higher for 2007-08.
- KCTCS achieved its 2007-08 certificate goal, but fell short of associate degree and diploma goals.
- AIKCU increased total degrees and credentials by 6.6%, from 5,346 in 2006-07 to 5,700 in 2007-08. Still, AIKCU fell short of the 2007-08 goal of 5,800.

### About this measure

This indicator tracks progress made by public universities, AIKCU, and KCTCS in increasing degree production, the primary strategy for achieving the goal of doubling the number of bachelor's degree holders in Kentucky.

### What's Ahead

Institutions and the Council are currently negotiating performance goals for 2009-10, which will be presented to the Council for approval later this year.

Figure 3.9 Degrees and other credentials awarded by institution

	AY00	AY01	AY02	AY03	AY04	AY05	AY06	AY07	AY08	AY08 Goal	1-Yr. Change	7-Yr. Change
<b>EKU</b>												
Bachelor's	1,663	1,639	1,572	1,664	1,678	1,787	1,980	1,979	2,030	2,000	2.6%	23.9%
Post-Bac Certificate	2	0	11	4	7	5	12	6	0	NA**	NA*	NA*
Master's/Specialist	437	390	373	462	623	657	835	687	621	675	-9.6%	59.2%
Total	2,102	2,029	1,956	2,130	2,308	2,449	2,827	2,672	2,651	2,675	-0.8%	30.7%
<b>KSU</b>												
Bachelor's	222	207	219	210	214	229	198	193	231	278	19.7%	11.6%
Master's/Specialist	23	29	40	41	42	52	31	47	47	52	0%	62.1%
Total	245	236	259	251	256	281	229	240	278	330	15.8%	17.8%
<b>MoSU</b>												
Bachelor's	971	927	907	887	991	1,038	1,055	1,072	973	1,125	-9.2%	5.0%
Master's/Specialist	288	319	322	398	359	373	406	408	385	380	-5.6%	20.7%
Total	1,259	1,246	1,229	1,285	1,350	1,411	1,461	1,480	1,358	1,505	-8.2%	9.0%
<b>MuSU</b>												
Bachelor's	1,274	1,225	1,284	1,290	1,440	1,373	1,521	1,550	1,632	1,460	5.3%	33.2%
Master's/Specialist	458	502	550	583	573	570	570	566	540	570	-4.6%	7.6%
Total	1,732	1,727	1,834	1,873	2,013	1,943	2,091	2,116	2,172	2,030	2.6%	25.8%
<b>NKU</b>												
Bachelor's	1,142	1,186	1,259	1,374	1,421	1,529	1,584	1,624	1,706	1,682	5.0%	43.8%
Post-Bac/Master's Cert.	0	0	0	0	15	17	20	47	13	NA**	-72.3%	NA*
Master's/Specialist	229	196	210	292	352	380	376	395	466	430	18.0%	137.8%
Professional	112	81	93	101	102	137	136	141	150	158	6.4%	85.2%
Total	1,483	1,463	1,562	1,767	1,890	2,063	2,116	2,207	2,335	2,270	5.8%	59.6%

\*A 1-year or 7-year percentage change is not calculated because credentials were not awarded in the first or last year.

\*\*Goals were not established for post-baccalaureate and graduate certificates because they represent such a small proportion of total degrees awarded.

Source: CPE Comprehensive Database

# QUESTION 3

## Do more Kentuckians have certificates and degrees?

**Figure 3.9 Degrees and other credentials awarded by institution (continued)**

	AY00	AY01	AY02	AY03	AY04	AY05	AY06	AY07	AY08	AY08 Goal	1-Yr. Change	7-Yr. Change
<b>UK</b>												
Bachelor's	3,187	3,239	3,488	3,338	3,373	3,285	3,519	3,613	3,775	3,600	4.5%	16.5%
Master's/Specialist	1,067	1,055	924	1,061	1,269	1,358	1,350	1,371	1,311	1,549	-4.4%	24.3%
Professional	369	375	343	363	372	394	378	361	409	382	13.3%	9.1%
Doctoral	249	219	216	208	233	276	256	292	308	308	5.5%	40.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,872</b>	<b>4,888</b>	<b>4,971</b>	<b>4,970</b>	<b>5,247</b>	<b>5,313</b>	<b>5,503</b>	<b>5,637</b>	<b>5,803</b>	<b>5,839</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>18.7%</b>
<b>UofL</b>												
Bachelor's	1,750	1,819	1,851	1,825	1,890	2,148	2,253	2,328	2,298	2,313	-1.3%	26.3%
Post-Bac/Master's Cert.	11	12	32	31	28	20	78	109	113	NA**	3.7%	841.7%
Master's/Specialist	1,122	1,357	1,313	1,206	1,322	1,373	1,368	1,395	1,369	1,448	-1.9%	0.9%
Professional	310	315	321	323	330	333	327	346	343	337	-0.9%	8.9%
Doctoral	76	65	90	89	106	112	144	135	151	125	11.9%	132.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,269</b>	<b>3,568</b>	<b>3,607</b>	<b>3,474</b>	<b>3,676</b>	<b>3,986</b>	<b>4,170</b>	<b>4,313</b>	<b>4,274</b>	<b>4,223</b>	<b>-0.9%</b>	<b>19.8%</b>
<b>WKU</b>												
Bachelor's	1,753	1,695	1,903	1,878	2,116	2,166	2,313	2,383	2,391	2,377	0.3%	41.1%
Post-Bac Certificate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	44	NA**	46.7%	NA*
Master's/Specialist	514	514	517	658	774	797	724	822	835	850	1.6%	62.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,267</b>	<b>2,209</b>	<b>2,420</b>	<b>2,536</b>	<b>2,890</b>	<b>2,963</b>	<b>3,037</b>	<b>3,235</b>	<b>3,270</b>	<b>3,227</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>48.0%</b>
<b>AIKCU</b>												
Bachelor's	3,357	2,945	3,356	3,305	3,779	3,902	3,801	3,881	4,191	NA	8.0%	37.7%
Post-Bac/Master's Cert.	4	0	2	0	0	0	10	0	11	NA	NA*	NA*
Master's/Specialist	610	526	786	772	888	1,010	1,168	1,314	1,354	NA	3.0%	157.4%
Professional	0	53	63	53	59	53	55	65	68	NA	4.6%	26.4%
Doctoral	30	0	30	50	48	35	76	86	76	NA	-11.6%	NA*
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,001</b>	<b>3,524</b>	<b>4,237</b>	<b>4,180</b>	<b>4,774</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,110</b>	<b>5,346</b>	<b>5,700</b>	<b>5,800**</b>	<b>6.6%</b>	<b>57.8%</b>

\*A 1-year or 7-year percentage change is not calculated because credentials were not awarded in the first or last year.

\*\*The Council only negotiated a goal for bachelor's degrees and above with AIKCU for the sector as a whole. Goals for post-baccalaureate and post-master's certificates were not established because they represent such a small proportion of total degrees awarded.

Source: CPE Comprehensive Database

**Figure 3.10 Degrees and other credentials awarded by KCTCS by level**

	AY01	AY02	AY03	AY04	AY05	AY06	AY07	AY08	AY08 Goal	1-Yr. Change	6-Yr. Change
Associate	3,760	4,194	4,830	5,420	5,723	6,028	6,481	6,485	6,640	0.1%	72.5%
Certificate	1,839	3,708	3,929	5,753	7,708	11,647	12,188	14,051	9,038	15.3%	664.1%
Diploma	1,609	1,608	1,705	2,226	2,310	2,130	2,301	2,246	2,767	-2.4%	39.6%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,208</b>	<b>9,510</b>	<b>10,464</b>	<b>13,399</b>	<b>15,741</b>	<b>19,805</b>	<b>20,970</b>	<b>22,782</b>	<b>18,445</b>	<b>8.6%</b>	<b>216.1%</b>

Source: CPE Comprehensive Database

# Do more Kentuckians have certificates and degrees?



## Minority degrees statewide

Status: Making progress

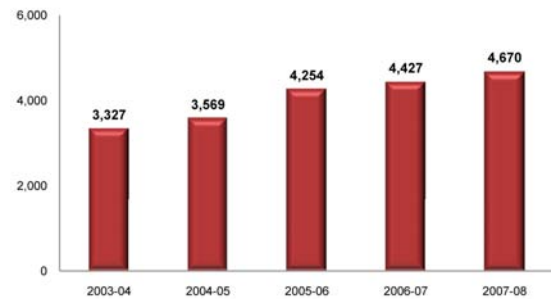
### Highlights

- Total degrees and other credentials awarded to racial-ethnic minorities increased 5.5%, from 4,427 in 2006-07 to 4,670 in 2007-08.
- Minority bachelor's degree production was down 1% from last year, from 1,676 in 2006-07 to 1,660 in 2007-08.
- Kentucky awarded 2,361 minority bachelor's degrees or above, exceeding the statewide goal of 2,251.
- Associate degrees awarded to racial-ethnic minorities remained virtually unchanged, from 607 in 2006-07 to 606 in 2007-08.

### What's ahead

Institutions and the Council are currently negotiating performance goals for 2009-10, which will be presented to the Council for approval later this year.

Figure 3.11 Degrees and other credentials awarded to racial-ethnic minorities, statewide



Source: CPE Comprehensive Database

### About this measure

This indicator tracks the postsecondary system's progress in closing achievement gaps among its students and increasing access to higher education. The indicator measures the total number of degrees and credentials awarded to racial-ethnic minorities in an academic year (July 1 through June 30). Racial-ethnic categories include African American, Hispanic, Asian/Pacific Islander, and American Indian/Alaskan Native.

Figure 3.12 Degrees and other credentials awarded to racial-ethnic minorities by level

	AY00	AY01	AY02	AY03	AY04	AY05	AY06	AY07	AY08	1-Yr. Change
Certificate	26	191	420	367	499	621	1,244	1,304	1,508	15.6%
Diploma		84	96	124	149	197	188	147	195	32.7%
Associate	356	341	418	501	536	515	597	607	606	-0.2%
Bachelor's	1,160	1,125	1,369	1,291	1,451	1,507	1,556	1,676	1,660	-1.0%
Post-Bac Cert.	3	1	4	9	8	1	9	16	24	50.0%
Master's/Specialist	340	326	388	436	544	592	532	534	542	1.5%
Post-Master's Cert.	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	3	0.0%
Doctoral	23	17	26	23	62	49	44	61	52	-14.8%
Professional	72	79	73	75	78	86	83	79	80	1.3%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,980</b>	<b>2,164</b>	<b>2,794</b>	<b>2,826</b>	<b>3,327</b>	<b>3,569</b>	<b>4,254</b>	<b>4,427</b>	<b>4,670</b>	<b>5.5%</b>

Source: CPE Comprehensive Database



# Do more Kentuckians have certificates and degrees?



## Minority degrees by institution

Status: Making progress

### Highlights

- Two public universities (MuSU, WKU) achieved their 2007-08 goals for minority bachelor's degrees and minority bachelor's degrees and above.
- Three public universities (KSU, NKU, UK) increased their performance from the previous year.
- KCTCS achieved its 2007-08 goals for minority associate degrees, certificates, and total credentials, but fell short of its diploma goal.
- AIKCU increased minority degrees and credentials by 9.9%, from 415 in 2006-07 to 456 in 2007-08, exceeding its 2007-08 goal of 400.

### About this measure

This indicator enables the Council to track progress made in increasing degree production among racial-ethnic minorities. Racial-ethnic categories include African American, Hispanic, Asian/Pacific Islander, and American Indian/Alaskan Native.

### What's ahead

Institutions and the Council are currently negotiating performance goals for 2009-10, which will be presented to the Council for approval later this year.

**Figure 3.13 Degrees and other credentials awarded to racial-ethnic minorities by institution**

	AY00	AY01	AY02	AY03	AY04	AY05	AY06	AY07	AY08	AY08 Goal	1-Yr. Change	7-Yr. Change
<b>EKU</b>												
Bachelor's	68	59	78	91	84	97	86	117	94	105	-19.7%	59.3%
Post-Bac Certificate	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	NA**	NA*	NA*
Master's/Specialist	21	13	12	32	11	25	38	23	29	30	26.1%	123.1%
Total	89	72	90	123	96	122	124	140	123	135	-12.1%	70.8%
<b>KSU</b>												
Bachelor's	144	155	154	151	149	162	146	137	148	197	8.0%	-4.5%
Master's/Specialist	16	20	23	27	25	36	18	30	22	32	-26.7%	10.0%
Total	160	175	177	178	174	198	164	167	170	229	1.8%	-2.9%
<b>MoSU</b>												
Bachelor's	33	36	36	39	35	40	34	59	25	43	-57.6%	-30.6%
Master's/Specialist	10	4	15	6	8	13	10	9	16	15	77.8%	300.0%
Total	43	40	51	45	43	53	44	68	41	58	-39.7%	2.5%
<b>MuSU</b>												
Bachelor's	71	65	84	77	109	74	98	106	118	81	11.3%	81.5%
Master's/Specialist	25	35	44	43	53	62	74	54	38	62	-29.6%	8.6%
Total	96	100	128	120	162	136	172	160	156	143	-2.5%	56.0%
<b>NKU</b>												
Bachelor's	42	35	66	67	76	78	82	94	91	112	-3.2%	160.0%
Post-Bac/Master's Cert.	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	3	3	NA**	0%	NA*
Master's/Specialist	7	7	12	15	18	30	18	20	33	34	65.0%	371.4%
Professional	6	3	2	1	5	10	10	9	9	10	0%	200.0%
Total	55	45	80	83	101	120	111	126	136	156	7.9%	202.2%

\*A 1-year or 7-year percentage change is not calculated because credentials were not awarded in the first or last year.

\*\*Goals were not established for post-baccalaureate and post-master's certificates because they represent such a small proportion of total degrees awarded.

Source: CPE Comprehensive Database

# Do more Kentuckians have certificates and degrees?

**Figure 3.13 Degrees and other credentials awarded to racial-ethnic minorities by institution**

	AY00	AY01	AY02	AY03	AY04	AY05	AY06	AY07	AY08	AY08 Goal	1-Yr. Change	7-Yr. Change
<b>UK</b>												
Bachelor's	231	233	291	244	221	257	257	254	259	282	2.0%	11.2%
Master's/Specialist	89	54	67	69	95	89	86	92	94	103	2.2%	74.1%
Professional	35	28	23	36	29	36	24	29	28	39	-3.4%	0.0%
Doctoral	14	14	18	10	26	19	23	25	23	23	-8.0%	64.3%
Total	369	329	399	359	371	401	390	400	404	447	1.0%	22.8%
<b>UofL</b>												
Bachelor's	249	276	299	283	334	341	409	378	362	367	-4.2%	31.2%
Post-Bac/Master's Cert.	3	1	4	9	5	0	9	13	16	NA**	23.1%	1500.0%
Master's/Specialist	113	141	129	120	233	225	185	163	155	312	-4.9%	9.9%
Professional	31	42	43	34	44	36	46	37	40	38	8.1%	-4.8%
Doctoral	6	3	6	9	23	25	11	9	18	27	100%	500.0%
Total	402	463	481	455	639	627	660	600	591	744	-1.5%	27.6%
<b>WKU</b>												
Bachelor's	147	130	148	137	173	180	187	227	213	198	-6.2%	63.8%
Post-Bac Certificate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	NA**	100%	NA
Master's/Specialist	23	33	37	68	33	50	32	64	64	53	0%	93.9%
Total	170	163	185	205	206	230	219	294	283	251	-3.7%	73.6%
<b>AIKCU</b>												
Bachelor's	175	136	213	202	270	278	257	304	350	NA**	15.1%	157.4%
Post-Bac/Master's Cert.	6	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	NA**	0%	0%
Master's/Specialist	36	19	49	56	68	62	71	79	91	NA**	15.2%	378.9%
Professional	0	6	5	4	0	4	3	4	3	NA**	-25.0%	-50.0%
Doctoral	3	0	2	4	13	5	10	27	11	NA**	-59.3%	NA
Total	220	162	269	266	352	349	342	415	456	400**	9.9%	181.5%

\*A 1-year or 7-year percentage change is not calculated because credentials were not awarded in the first or last year.

\*\*The Council only negotiated a goal for minority bachelor's degrees and above with AIKCU for the sector as a whole. Goals for post-baccalaureate and post-master's certificates were not established because they represent such a small proportion of total degrees awarded.

Source: CPE Comprehensive Database

**Figure 3.14 Degrees and other credentials awarded to racial-ethnic minorities by KCTCS**

	AY01	AY02	AY03	AY04	AY05	AY06	AY07	AY08	AY08 Goal	1-Yr. Change	6-Yr. Change
Associate	252	319	388	429	424	474	513	506	497	-1.4%	100.8%
Certificate	170	401	349	482	604	1,221	1,289	1,499	708	16.3%	781.8%
Diploma	84	96	124	149	197	188	147	195	231	32.7%	132.1%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>1,060</b>	<b>1,225</b>	<b>1,883</b>	<b>1,949</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>1,436</b>	<b>12.9%</b>	<b>334.8%</b>

Source: CPE Comprehensive Database

# Do more Kentuckians have certificates and degrees?



## Transfers from KCTCS to four-year institutions

Status: Losing Ground

### Highlights

- Students transferring from KCTCS to Kentucky four-year colleges and universities fell by 4.6% systemwide, from 4,486 in 2006-07 to 4,278 in 2007-08.
- Kentucky fell short of its 2007-08 transfer goal of 4,710 by 432 students.
- Only NKU and AIKCU achieved their 2008 transfer goals.
- AIKCU experienced the largest annual increase in transfers (16.5%), followed by EKU (8.6%), NKU (4.8%), and UofL (2.5%). The other institutions experienced declines.

### About this measure

Encouraging more students to transfer from two-year to four-year programs is an important strategy for meeting Kentucky's educational goals. This indicator focuses attention on the need for more transfer frameworks, programs designed to maximize credits that can be applied toward a bachelor's degree, as well as other measures to simplify the transfer process.

This indicator reflects the total number of first-time transfers from KCTCS to four-year public and independent Kentucky institutions during the fall and spring semesters.

### What's ahead

Institutions and the Council are currently negotiating performance goals for 2009-10, which will be presented to the Council for approval later this year. Improving transfer will be a primary focus of the Council's work in the coming year.

Figure 3.15 Transfers from KCTCS to four-year institutions

	AY00	AY01	AY02	AY03	AY04	AY05	AY06	AY07	AY08	AY08 Goal	1-Yr. Change	7-Yr. Change
EKU	635	607	567	571	661	701	686	661	718	766	8.6%	13.1%
KSU	15	12	31	25	29	39	39	47	30	50	-36.2%	100.0%
MoSU	354	355	362	389	312	396	377	424	369	425	-13%	4.2%
MuSU	400	431	426	444	419	512	504	485	467	540	-3.7%	16.8%
NKU	69	75	76	76	61	77	93	126	132	110	4.8%	91.3%
UK	954	893	928	957	896	815	835	755	447	860	-40.8%	-53.1%
UofL	610	424	480	511	549	592	531	520	533	667	2.5%	-12.6%
WKU	415	254	378	431	423	474	447	530	489	542	-7.7%	17.8%
AIKCU	358	351	365	402	514	583	926	938	1,093	750	16.5%	205.3%
TOTAL	3,810	3,402	3,613	3,806	3,864	4,189	4,438	4,486	4,278	4,710	-4.6%	12.3%

Source: CPE Comprehensive Database

# Do more Kentuckians have certificates and degrees?



## Six-year graduation rate and KCTCS three-year persistence rate

Status: Holding Steady

### Highlights

- Five institutions (EKU, NKU, UK, UofL, and WKU) improved their graduation rate over last year, while three institutions (KSU, MoSU, and MuSU) declined.
- AIKCU's graduation rate and KCTCS's persistence rate remained essentially unchanged.
- While 2007-08 results will not be reported until next year, three institutions have already exceeded their 2007-08 targets (EKU, WKU, and KCTCS).

### What's ahead

Institutions and Council staff are currently negotiating performance goals for 2009-10, which will be presented to the Council for approval later this year.

### About this measure

Six-year graduation rate is a widely used measure of institutional productivity, allowing Kentucky's colleges and universities to compare themselves with similar institutions nationwide. The indicator reflects the percentage of full-time, first-year bachelor's degree-seeking students who graduate within six years. The rate is calculated at the end of the academic year based on the first-year cohort that entered in the summer or fall semester six years earlier.

The persistence indicator for KCTCS is a composite statistic that tracks how many credential-seeking students are still enrolled, have completed a credential, or have transferred three years later. The measure accommodates the large number of part-time and intermittent students at KCTCS.

Figure 3.16 Six-year graduation rate

	AY00	AY01	AY02	AY03	AY04	AY05	AY06	AY07	1-Yr. Change	6-Yr. Change	AY08 Goal
EKU	31.0%	37.2%	33.1%	37.1%	33.5%	36.9%	35.4%	40.1%	4.7	9.1	38.5%
KSU	31.1%	33.3%	27.2%	39.0%	29.5%	28.5%	31.8%	23.5%	-8.3	-7.6	33.0%
MoSU	39.4%	45.4%	43.8%	44.2%	37.9%	41.6%	42.7%	40.7%	-2.0	1.3	44.0%
MuSU	46.3%	55.0%	55.4%	56.3%	57.3%	56.6%	56.2%	50.5%	-5.7	4.2	55.0%
NKU	35.4%	40.7%	37.8%	33.3%	40.5%	40.9%	31.4%*	31.8%*	0.4	NA*	NA*
UK	55.5%	57.2%	57.8%	61.1%	59.6%	59.8%	59.1%	61.2%	2.1	5.7	62.0%
UofL	30.7%	33.3%	32.8%	34.9%	33.1%	36.7%	40.6%	43.7%	3.1	13.0	45.0%
WKU	41.7%	40.7%	41.0%	43.4%	44.5%	45.5%	49.1%	49.2%	0.1	7.5	45.8%
AIKCU	41.4%	44.6%	45.0%	45.4%	48.4%	48.0%	47.9%	47.8%	-0.1	6.4	52.4%

\*NKU changed its policy for the entering class of 2001 to include students in the bachelor's degree cohort who had previously been considered associate degree students, resulting in an apparent decline in 2006 and 2007 graduation rates. However, the rate did not drop; the types of students in the cohort merely changed. The AY06 and AY07 figures were provided by NKU; rates before AY06 are no longer comparable. Future goals will be adjusted accordingly.

Source: CPE Comprehensive Database

Figure 3.17 KCTCS three-year persistence rate

	AY00	AY01	AY02	AY03	AY04	AY05	AY06	AY07	1-Yr. Change	6-Yr. Change	AY08 Goal
New Credential-Seeking Enrollment 3 Years Earlier	9,235	9,392	9,173	12,309	13,545	12,974	11,147	10,169	-978	934	NA
Transferred Out	18.4%	13.5%	12.8%	9.5%	8.8%	11.6%	12.5%	11.7%	-0.8	-6.7	NA
Completions	7.9%	8.7%	9.5%	14.1%	18.4%	18.8%	16.7%	16.8%	0.1	8.9	NA
Still Enrolled	21.5%	19.2%	19.9%	16.9%	16.0%	19.4%	20.5%	21.1%	0.6	-0.4	NA
Persistence Rate	47.8%	41.4%	42.2%	40.5%	43.3%	49.6%	49.4%	49.5%	0.1	1.7	43.3%

Source: CPE Comprehensive Database

# Are college graduates prepared for life and work in Kentucky?



## Licensure examination pass rates

**Status: Holding steady**

### Highlights

- On the 11 licensure exams tracked by the Council, one pass rate increased, three fell, four remained unchanged, and three were unavailable.
- All of Kentucky's 2008 available pass rates exceeded national pass rates (national pass rates are not available for pharmacy and law exams).

### What's ahead

The performance goal in any given year is to exceed the national pass rate. The Council continues to work on obtaining graduate school entrance examination results for Kentucky college graduates. When exam data become available at the statewide level, the indicator will be expanded to include this information.

### About this measure

Performance on professional licensure examinations is a strong indicator of college graduates' readiness for life and work in Kentucky. Licensure exams directly measure students' employability in their chosen field and provide a useful comparison to other states.

This indicator tracks annual pass rates for participating public institutions for each professional exam. The most recent national pass rate available is included to provide a context for understanding these results.

**Figure 4.1 Kentucky licensure examination pass rates**

Licensure Examination	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	National Pass Rate**
NCLEX-Bachelor's	90%	88%	95%	89%	94%	91%	90%	89%	NA	86%
NCLEX-Associate	86%	92%	92%	92%	90%	90%	88%	81%	NA	84%
NCLEX-Practical Nursing	90%	89%	90%	88%	89%	95%	91%	95%	NA	87%
Physical Therapy	74%*	88%*	82%	83%	67%	83%	89%	91%	90%*	87%
Engineering	77%*	83%*	85%*	81%*	86%*	74%*	65%*	79%*	79%*	78%
Kentucky Bar Exam	83%*	81%	78%	76%	69%	72%	85%*	86%*	86%*	NA
National Dental Board Exam	98%*	98%*	NA	96%*	92%*	98%*	99%*	96%*	96%*	94%
Pharmacy	100%*	100%*	100%*	99%*	100%*	100%*	100%*	99%*	100%*	NA
Medicine	96%*	91%*	95%*	100%*	94%*	95%*	92%*	96%*	95%*	92%
Radiologic Technology	87%*	89%*	88%*	85%*	91%*	91%*	95%*	98%*	98%*	89%
Respiratory Care	75%*	88%*	91%*	81%*	91%*	78%*	86%*	92%*	86%*	80%

\* The average pass rate for KY publics is used in place of state pass rate.

\*\* The national pass rate reflects the most current year available, which may not match the year of the most recent Kentucky result.

Source: CPE Comprehensive Database and Kentucky licensing boards.



# Are college graduates prepared for life and work in Kentucky?



## Student engagement in undergraduate learning

**Status: Holding steady**

### Highlights

- Overall, 2007 survey results for first-year and senior students did not fluctuate widely from 2005.
- KSU and NKU were the only institutions that met more than half of the 2007 goals set for first-year and senior students.
- UK and UofL each met half of their 2007 goals for first-year and senior students.

### What's ahead

The Council will negotiate new goals with the institutions for the 2009 administration of NSSE. KCTCS completed systemwide implementation of the Community College Survey of Student Engagement (CCSSE) in spring 2007. The results from this baseline implementation will be used to improve student retention and learning and establish future performance goals.

### About this measure

This measure reflects the extent to which undergraduate students engage in effective educational practices associated with high levels of learning and development. Five key areas are tracked, including academic challenge, active and collaborative learning, student/faculty interaction, enriching educational experiences, and supportive campus environment. Scores are derived from the National Survey of Student Engagement (NSSE), which is administered to first-year students and seniors at Kentucky public universities every other year. Kentucky was one of the first state systems to use NSSE to help assess the quality of the college student experience.

**Figure 4.2 Student engagement in the undergraduate learning experience**

	FIRST-YEAR					SENIOR				
	2001	2003	2005	2007	2007 Goal	2001	2003	2005	2007	2007 Goal
<b>EKU</b>										
Academic challenge	50	50	52	<b>52</b>	54	56	55	56	<b>54</b>	58
Active/collaborative learning	36	40	40	<b>41</b>	43	49	51	54	<b>51</b>	56
Student/faculty interaction			39	<b>33</b>	38			48	<b>45</b>	48
Enriching educational experiences			20	<b>23</b>	22			37	<b>36</b>	37
Supportive campus environment	57	60	57	<b>57</b>	60	57	56	59	<b>58</b>	61
<b>KSU</b>										
Academic challenge	54	51	49*	<b>52</b>	49	53	52	58*	<b>56</b>	58
Active/collaborative learning	47	40	41*	<b>44</b>	44	52	50	53*	<b>56</b>	55
Student/faculty interaction			35*	<b>41</b>	35			46*	<b>51</b>	46
Enriching educational experiences			25*	<b>27</b>	25			47*	<b>47</b>	48
Supportive campus environment	58	53	53*	<b>58</b>	61	58	53	59*	<b>61</b>	60
<b>MoSU</b>										
Academic challenge	54	52	50	<b>50</b>	52	55	55	54	<b>55</b>	56
Active/collaborative learning	42	39	41	<b>44</b>	43	53	50	53	<b>53</b>	55
Student/faculty interaction			35	<b>33</b>	37			46	<b>47</b>	47
Enriching educational experiences			22	<b>25</b>	24			36	<b>39</b>	38
Supportive campus environment	62	56	58	<b>58</b>	60	57	55	58	<b>55</b>	60

\*NSSE 2004 results are reported for KSU since the university did not administer the survey in 2005.  
Source: National Survey of Student Engagement.

# Are college graduates prepared for life and work in Kentucky?

**Figure 4.2 Student engagement in the undergraduate learning experience (continued)**

	FIRST-YEAR					SENIOR				
	2001	2003	2005	2007	2007 Goal	2001	2003	2005	2007	2007 Goal
<b>MUSU</b>										
Academic challenge	46	51	50	<b>50</b>	51	54	55	54	<b>53</b>	55
Active/collaborative learning	36	42	42	<b>39</b>	43	46	49	52	<b>48</b>	52
Student/faculty interaction			37	<b>34</b>	37			47	<b>43</b>	48
Enriching educational experiences			26	<b>27</b>	27			41	<b>37</b>	42
Supportive campus environment	59	62	60	<b>60</b>	61	55	61	66	<b>61</b>	66
<b>NKU</b>										
Academic challenge	49	50	48	<b>51</b>	49	55	53	54	<b>54</b>	54
Active/collaborative learning	35	38	40	<b>43</b>	41	49	47	49	<b>48</b>	50
Student/faculty interaction			35	<b>36</b>	35			41	<b>39</b>	43
Enriching educational experiences			25	<b>28</b>	26			35	<b>32</b>	38
Supportive campus environment	57	63	57	<b>61</b>	58	51	55	56	<b>57</b>	56
<b>UK</b>										
Academic challenge	52	52	49	<b>52</b>	51	53	55	55	<b>54</b>	55
Active/collaborative learning	36	35	34	<b>37</b>	36	45	46	47	<b>47</b>	48
Student/faculty interaction			29	<b>31</b>	30			41	<b>40</b>	41
Enriching educational experiences			23	<b>26</b>	24			40	<b>40</b>	41
Supportive campus environment	53	59	53	<b>56</b>	54	48	54	55	<b>53</b>	55
<b>UofL</b>										
Academic challenge	46	48	47	<b>50</b>	49	53	54	55	<b>53</b>	55
Active/collaborative learning	37	35	37	<b>40</b>	39	45	44	45	<b>45</b>	47
Student/faculty interaction			34	<b>32</b>	33			40	<b>37</b>	40
Enriching educational experiences			26	<b>28</b>	27			36	<b>38</b>	38
Supportive campus environment	54	54	54	<b>60</b>	55	47	51	52	<b>51</b>	53
<b>WKU</b>										
Academic challenge	46	48	48	<b>48</b>	49	51	53	53	<b>54</b>	54
Active/collaborative learning	39	37	42	<b>41</b>	43	46	48	51	<b>51</b>	52
Student/faculty interaction			36	<b>33</b>	37			43	<b>44</b>	44
Enriching educational experiences			26	<b>24</b>	27			40	<b>40</b>	41
Supportive campus environment	58	56	57	<b>58</b>	58	53	54	55	<b>59</b>	56

Source: National Survey of Student Engagement

# Are college graduates prepared for life and work in Kentucky?



## Civic participation of undergraduate students

Status: Holding steady

### Highlights

- Overall, 2007 NSSE results did not fluctuate widely from 2005.
- KSU met or exceeded all but one of its 2007 goals for first-year and senior students.
- UK, UofL and WKU met or exceeded at least half of their 2007 goals for first-year and senior students.

### What's ahead

The Council will negotiate new goals with the institutions for the 2009 administration of NSSE. KCTCS completed systemwide implementation of the Community College Survey of Student Engagement (CCSSE) in spring 2007. The results from this baseline implementation will be used to improve student retention and learning and establish future performance goals.

### About this measure

The civic involvement of students, measured by activities like volunteering and voting, indicates another dimension of college graduates' preparation for responsible citizenship. This measure uses data from the National Survey of Student Engagement (NSSE).

"Volunteering" captures students who spent one or more hours per week doing volunteer work. "Community projects" reflects students who participated in a community-based project as part of a regular course during the school year. "Voting" indicates students who reported that their college experience has substantially influenced their voting contributions in local, state, or national elections. "Community welfare" reflects students who reported that their college experience has substantially influenced their contributions to the welfare of their communities.

Figure 4.3 Civic participation of undergraduate students

	FIRST-YEAR					SENIOR				
	2001	2003	2005	2007	2007 Goal	2001	2003	2005	2007	2007 Goal
<b>EKU</b>										
Volunteering	44%	32%	25%	<b>31%</b>	30%	52%	40%	44%	<b>49%</b>	46%
Community projects	18%	28%	29%	<b>28%</b>	32%	42%	47%	62%	<b>49%</b>	62%
Voting	29%	23%	38%	<b>27%</b>	30%	33%	17%	36%	<b>29%</b>	30%
Community welfare	26%	35%	35%	<b>35%</b>	38%	46%	35%	44%	<b>47%</b>	45%
<b>KSU</b>										
Volunteering	56%	36%		<b>28%</b>	30%	72%	44%		<b>58%</b>	50%
Community projects	41%	49%	47%*	<b>65%</b>	49%	40%	38%	54%*	<b>56%</b>	55%
Voting	39%	29%	23%*	<b>29%</b>	29%	39%	32%	43%*	<b>38%</b>	32%
Community welfare	27%	28%	18%*	<b>33%</b>	28%	56%	41%	52%*	<b>47%</b>	47%
<b>MoSU</b>										
Volunteering	46%	26%	26%	<b>37%</b>	30%	50%	40%	52%	<b>48%</b>	53%
Community projects	26%	24%	30%	<b>34%</b>	32%	44%	35%	50%	<b>51%</b>	52%
Voting	38%	18%	41%	<b>33%</b>	43%	33%	23%	43%	<b>28%</b>	45%
Community welfare	31%	34%	35%	<b>35%</b>	37%	43%	37%	43%	<b>36%</b>	45%

\*NSSE 2004 results are reported for KSU since the university did not administer the survey in 2005.

Source: National Survey of Student Engagement.

# Are college graduates prepared for life and work in Kentucky?

**Figure 4.3 Civic participation of undergraduate students (continued)**

	FIRST-YEAR					SENIOR				
	2001	2003	2005	2007	2007 Goal	2001	2003	2005	2007	2007 Goal
<b>MuSU</b>										
Volunteering	49%	43%	36%	<b>49%</b>	36%	52%	39%	44%	<b>46%</b>	45%
Community projects	19%	30%	31%	<b>25%</b>	32%	30%	40%	55%	<b>50%</b>	55%
Voting	27%	28%	36%	<b>18%</b>	28%	32%	23%	42%	<b>30%</b>	32%
Community welfare	30%	41%	36%	<b>38%</b>	38%	37%	39%	57%	<b>47%</b>	48%
<b>NKU</b>										
Volunteering	36%	36%	39%	<b>43%</b>	45%	43%	42%	40%	<b>39%</b>	43%
Community projects	17%	14%	31%	<b>37%</b>	32%	32%	33%	41%	<b>39%</b>	47%
Voting	21%	23%	48%	<b>34%</b>	53%	26%	16%	34%	<b>30%</b>	38%
Community welfare	19%	30%	40%	<b>41%</b>	45%	26%	29%	36%	<b>40%</b>	43%
<b>UK</b>										
Volunteering	48%	29%	28%	<b>35%</b>	30%	48%	39%	44%	<b>45%</b>	45%
Community projects	16%	15%	24%	<b>28%</b>	25%	33%	35%	38%	<b>38%</b>	39%
Voting	18%	16%	39%	<b>31%</b>	39%	22%	22%	33%	<b>27%</b>	33%
Community welfare	20%	27%	25%	<b>39%</b>	27%	33%	32%	42%	<b>40%</b>	43%
<b>UofL</b>										
Volunteering	39%	32%	32%	<b>42%</b>	33%	45%	39%	40%	<b>46%</b>	41%
Community projects	24%	25%	23%	<b>28%</b>	26%	38%	23%	38%	<b>32%</b>	40%
Voting	25%	17%	43%	<b>29%</b>	23%	29%	14%	26%	<b>28%</b>	20%
Community welfare	26%	27%	32%	<b>42%</b>	35%	33%	27%	36%	<b>36%</b>	38%
<b>WKU</b>										
Volunteering	48%	30%	35%	<b>37%</b>	36%	48%	41%	44%	<b>45%</b>	45%
Community projects	25%	21%	35%	<b>41%</b>	36%	37%	43%	50%	<b>51%</b>	51%
Voting	30%	20%	52%	<b>28%</b>	31%	20%	24%	45%	<b>31%</b>	25%
Community welfare	24%	33%	42%	<b>39%</b>	43%	39%	36%	44%	<b>48%</b>	45%

Source: National Survey of Student Engagement

# Are Kentucky's people, communities, and economy benefiting?



## Extramural research and development expenditures

Status: Making progress

### Highlights

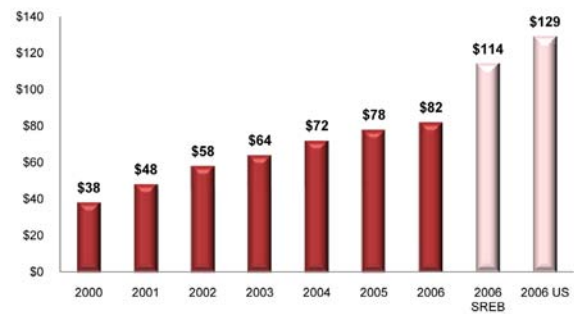
- The state has improved R&D expenditures per capita from \$78 in 2005 to \$82 in 2006. Since 2000, Kentucky's performance has increased 116%.
- Six universities increased extramural R&D expenditures from the previous year (EKU, KSU, NKU, UK, UofL, and WKU) while two declined (MoSU and MuSU).
- Six universities (EKU, MoSU, MuSU, NKU, UofL, and WKU) have exceeded their 2007 performance goals ahead of schedule. 2007 results will be available next year.

### What's ahead

Kentucky strives to narrow the gap with SREB states with a goal of \$90 extramural research and development expenditures per capita by 2007 (data for this indicator lag two years behind). The goal is a product of the sum of institutional goals and the Kentucky State Data Center population estimate for 2007. The most recent result is \$82.

The 2007 performance goal for total extramural R&D expenditures by institutions is nearly \$384 million. The 2006 total for this indicator is about \$344 million.

Figure 5.1 Statewide extramural R&D expenditures per capita



Source: National Science Foundation and US Census Bureau

### About this measure

Kentucky uses two indicators to measure progress in expanding university research. The first (Figure 5.1) measures total research and development expenditures relative to the state's population, providing for comparisons with other states. The second (Figure 5.2) measures each public university's annual research and development expenditures, which include state, federal, and corporate research dollars and exclude university-funded research. These indicators are an important index of Kentucky's intellectual capital and potential for economic growth in a global economy.

Figure 5.2 Extramural R&D expenditures by institution (\$000)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	1-Yr. Change	7-Yr. Change	2007 Goal
EKU	\$307	\$318	\$376	\$462	\$286	\$406	\$767	88.9%	149.8%	\$508
KSU	\$2,354	\$3,996	\$3,291*	\$3,614*	\$3,298	\$3,044	\$3,340	9.7%	41.9%	\$3,800
MoSU	\$869	\$976	\$1,084	\$1,094	\$1,245	\$1,761	\$1,045	-40.7%	20.3%	\$880
MuSU	\$1,250	\$1,390	\$1,307	\$1,801	\$2,978	\$2,547	\$2,345	-7.9%	87.6%	\$1,837
NKU	\$58	\$57	\$48	\$275	\$584	\$981	\$1,420	44.8%	2348.3%	\$785
UK	\$116,444	\$150,713	\$162,441	\$187,028	\$203,223	\$215,366	\$226,106	5.0%	94.2%	\$272,000
UofL	\$30,615	\$34,314	\$57,992	\$62,515	\$81,167	\$94,340	\$101,253	7.3%	230.7%	\$97,170
WKU	\$3,157	\$3,670	\$4,644	\$3,734	\$5,192	\$5,977	\$8,113	35.7%	157.0%	\$6,813
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$155,054</b>	<b>\$195,434</b>	<b>\$231,183</b>	<b>\$260,523</b>	<b>\$297,973</b>	<b>\$324,422</b>	<b>\$344,389</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	<b>122.1%</b>	<b>\$383,793</b>

\*Totals for these years adjusted per KSU internal audit.

Source: National Science Foundation

# Are Kentucky's people, communities, and economy benefiting?



## College graduates remaining in Kentucky

Status: Making progress

### Highlights

- Overall, between 2001 and 2006 the proportion of graduates from public institutions who held a Kentucky driver's license five years after graduation increased from 73% to 86%.
- 95% of resident graduates and 37% of nonresident graduates in 2001 were still in Kentucky in 2006.
- Associate level degree holders were most likely to remain in Kentucky (92%), while doctoral level degree holders were least likely to remain (65%).

### What's ahead

This indicator is updated once every five years. The next data match will determine what percentage of 2006 graduates are still in Kentucky in 2011.

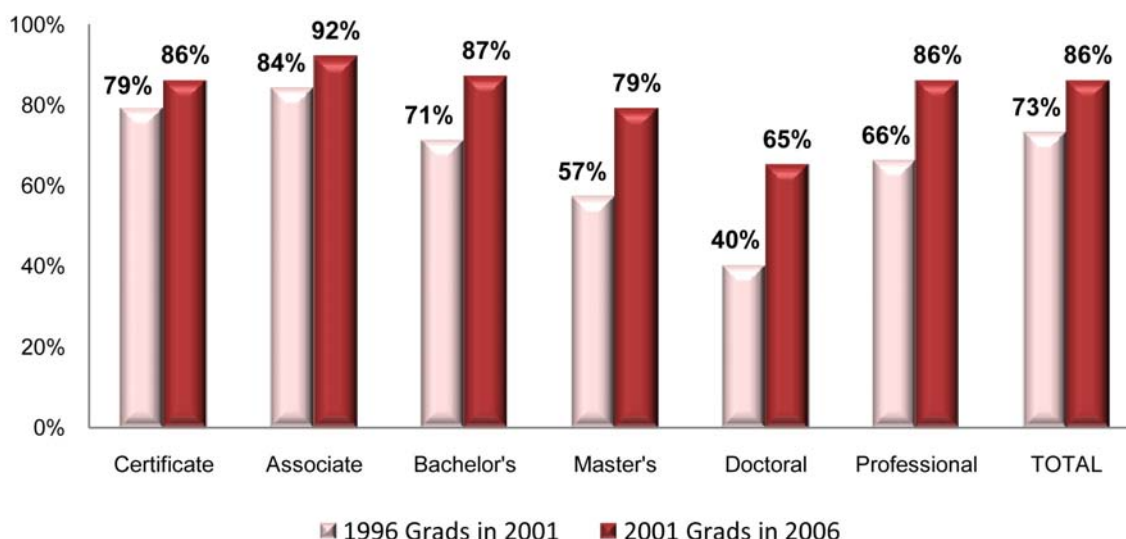
Kentucky strives to keep at least 75% of its recent college graduates in the state, which is equal to the percentage of native Kentuckians in the state's general population.

### About this measure

Recently, the Council added this measure to track the percentage of Kentucky postsecondary graduates who still live in the state five years after graduation. To determine if Kentucky in fact experiences a "brain drain," student data at each level of educational attainment are matched with data from the Kentucky Division of Drivers' Licensing. The most recent results reflect how many 2001 graduates held a Kentucky driver's license in 2006.

Although the data do not reflect people who fail to promptly change their drivers' licenses after leaving the state, the vast majority of Kentucky graduates appear to remain here to live and work, contributing their talents and skills to the workforce.

Figure 5.3 College graduates still living in Kentucky five years after graduation



Source: CPE Comprehensive Database and Kentucky Department of Transportation drivers' license records



# Are Kentucky's people, communities, and economy benefiting?



## STEM degrees and credentials

Status: Making progress

### Highlights

- There were 17,431 STEM graduates in 2007-08, an increase of 6% from 2006-07. This total includes associate degrees and other credentials below the baccalaureate level.
- Though improving, the system fell short of its 2007-08 goal of 18,200 STEM degrees.
- Bachelor's degree production in STEM fields is increasing at a slower pace, up 3% or 153 degrees from last year.

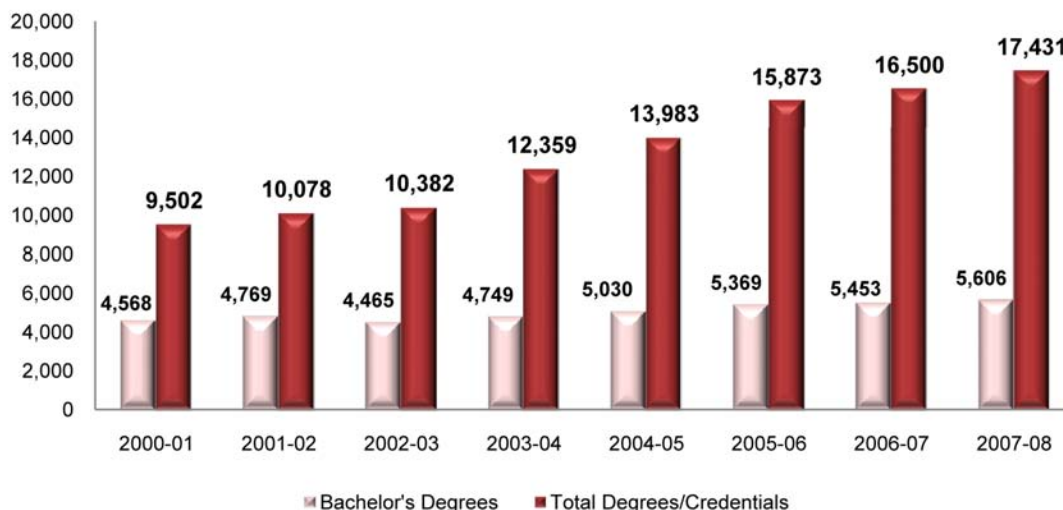
### What's ahead

Severe shortages in STEM graduates fuel concerns about the nation's ability to keep pace with other industrialized nations. Increasing the number of degrees in these fields is vital to the economy. The Council will establish a performance goal for 2009-10, which will be presented to the Council for approval later this year.

### About this measure

This indicator tracks the total number of credentials awarded at all levels in STEM (science, technology, engineering, and mathematics) fields by Kentucky's public and independent institutions during an academic year (July 1 through June 30). STEM fields are defined by the federal Department of Energy's Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research (EPSCoR).

Figure 5.4 Total degrees and credentials awarded in STEM fields



Source: CPE Comprehensive Database

# Are Kentucky's people, communities, and economy benefiting?



## Workforce training Status: Making progress

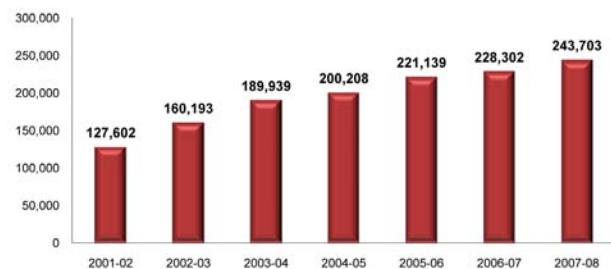
### Highlights

- KCTCS reported a total of 243,703 workforce trainings and assessments for 2007-08, up 7 percent from last year.
- KCTCS exceeded its 2007-08 target of 225,000 by nearly 19,000.
- Of this total, 135,429 were workforce training enrollments and 108,274 were assessments, both increases over the previous year.

### About this measure

This indicator tracks contributions made by KCTCS to train and assess the current workforce and includes participation in KCTCS credit and noncredit workforce enrollment, fire/rescue training, and employment assessments.

Figure 5.5 Workforce training & assessments



Source: KCTCS comprehensive database

### What's ahead

The Council will work with KCTCS to establish a new workforce training goal for 2010.



## Business start-ups Status: Losing Ground

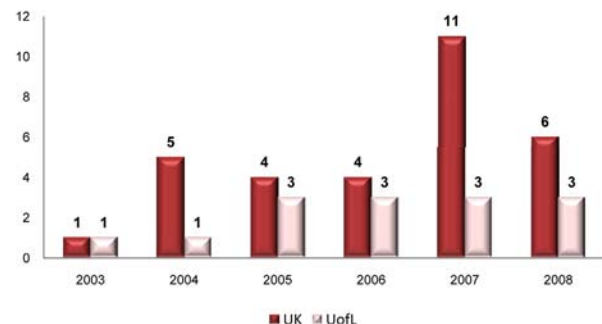
### Highlights

- After rising to 11 last year, UK fell to 6 start-ups in 2008.
- UofL reported 3 new start-ups for the fourth year in a row.

### About this measure

To encourage the vital entrepreneurial role of Kentucky's research universities, this indicator tracks the number of new business start-ups formed during a fiscal year that were dependent on the licensing of an institution's technology, as reported to the Association of University Technology Managers (AUTM).

Figure 5.6 Business start-ups



Source: Association of University Technology Managers survey

### What's ahead

Institutions and the Council are currently negotiating performance goals for 2009-10, which will be presented to the Council later this year.

# Moving forward

The year ahead brings new opportunities and challenges for higher education in Kentucky. A new Council chair, Governor Paul E. Patton, and a new Council President, Robert L. King, will work with colleges and universities to develop a tuition setting process that balances the need for additional revenue with students' ability to pay. New funding approaches will be considered to provide a more stable means of state support, further the goals of reform, and increase institutional productivity and transparency. And the Council will continue initiatives to improve student access and success, such as transfer agreements to create a smooth transition from two-year to four-year programs and efforts to reduce the need for remediation in college.

However, the fiscal environment in 2008-09 will be difficult. A severe economic downturn will almost certainly result in budget reductions to Kentucky's higher education system, constraining growth and putting pressure on college affordability. Governor Beshear signaled his desire to keep Kentucky's colleges and universities affordable with the establishment of the Higher Education Work Group on October 21, 2008. This 26-member bipartisan body—comprised of prominent business, education, and policy leaders—has been charged with recommending measures that would, within current budget constraints, help ensure that any Kentuckian with the ability and desire to go to college can do so, regardless of cost.

On January 15, the work group issued the first of two reports, *Expanding College Access and Affordability in the Commonwealth*. The report offered seven small but significant first steps to lower costs and increase efficiency. As staff to the work group, the Council on Postsecondary Education will be heavily involved in implementing these recommendations, as well as preparing for a second, more comprehensive report due September 1. Accordingly, the Council will take the lead on delivering the following:

**A comprehensive review of state financial aid programs.** The Council will work with KHEAA and possibly seek national expertise to evaluate if Kentucky's merit-based (KEES) and need-based (CAP, KTG) programs are meeting their stated objectives, distributing funds in the most efficient manner, and adequately meeting the needs of the most vulnerable students.

**A report on the state of transfer from two-year to four-year programs.** The Council will work with KCTCS and the colleges and universities to identify barriers to successful transfer, review best practices, evaluate compliance with the state mandate for a university track program, and propose improvements to the system.

**A review of time- and credit-to-degree issues.** The Council will undertake a thorough review of best practices that could encourage more students to complete a degree within four years. Online courses, dual credit/enrollment, developmental education, credit for prior learning, and other innovative strategies will be considered for their impact on time-to-degree.

**A standard methodology to calculate instructional costs.** The Council will work with the public institutions to develop more transparent financial reports that help the public understand how much it actually costs to educate an undergraduate student.

**A plan to increase consortial purchasing agreements.** The Council will work with the public universities, KCTCS, the Finance Cabinet and other relevant state agencies to increase collaboration and participation in joint agreements to contain costs and increase the system's purchasing power on various goods and services (e.g., energy, health care).

Additionally, the Council will continue to advance the Public Agenda for postsecondary education through the expansion or continuation of several key initiatives.

- The Council staff will negotiate key indicator performance goals for the public institutions and AIKCU for 2009-10, which will be presented to the CPE for approval later in the year.
- Members of the STEM2 Statewide Task Force will complete a business plan for strengthening students' preparation for STEM disciplines. Activities will focus on teacher training, curriculum development and alignment, and public awareness efforts to encourage more students to pursue careers in STEM fields.
- With funding from the LUMINA Foundation, the Kentucky Adult Learner Initiative Task Force will complete a policy framework to encourage credit for

# Moving forward

prior learning, flexible academic programming, and new financial aid opportunities for adults.

- Eastern Kentucky University professor Dr. Sue Cain, a noted expert in the field of developmental education, will join the Council temporarily to coordinate the implementation of new college admissions regulations, targeted professional development linked to readiness, and early student interventions.
- Council staff will undertake a review of public two-year and four-year academic programs to evaluate productivity and recommend program modifications or eliminations. The review is conducted every four years as specified in KRS 164.020(16).
- Kentucky Adult Education will implement a new performance and accountability model to reward program outcomes with funding increases. A college transition toolkit will be developed to help more GED graduates take the next step in their education.
- The Council staff will develop the agency 2010-2016 Capital Improvements Plan, with a target publication date of November 1. Recommended capital projects for the 2010-12 biennial budget process will be based on this plan.
- The Council's Committee on Equal Opportunities, in collaboration with the colleges and universities, will begin work on a new Statewide Diversity Plan. The objective is to ensure opportunity for all Kentuckians to pursue a college education.
- The Council staff will continue a joint effort to build a P-20 data warehouse with the Kentucky Department of Education and other related agencies. The data warehouse will create a common framework for sharing information about student readiness and success at every stage of the educational process.
- The Council—in cooperation with KDE, KHEAA, EPSB, and others—will produce a new feedback report for all public and most private high schools in the state. The reports offer comprehensive information about Kentucky high school students' success in postsecondary education.
- The Council is developing updated county profiles for 2010-11, which will be released as a booklet in December 2009. The fact sheets highlight key economic, workforce, and educational data for each county and are produced every two years.
- Council technology staff will expand Internet2 access for the research institutions and enhance connectivity for the K12 community and the comprehensive institutions.
- The Kentucky Virtual Campus will implement a new student information system, providing distance learning students with a richer and more streamlined experience.
- The Kentucky Virtual Library will celebrate its tenth anniversary by undergoing an in-depth strategic planning process to prepare for the next ten years.

For a more detailed list of initiatives being implemented by public postsecondary institutions in 2008-09, go to <http://cpe.ky.gov/planning/statusreports>.



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